Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,870. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EXCISE LAW AS A FARCE

Brooklyn Police Connive at Its Violation by the Saloon Keepers.

TOLD THEM TO DO QUIET BUSINESS

Dealers Laughed and Made Money—Some Had Sentries Who Watched the Police.

INFORMATION FOR MAYOR WURSTER

Prohibition League Statistics of Open Saloons—Police Are Too Few, Says the Mayor.

Brooklyn saloons were open yesterday, but the saloon keepers had taken kindly to the suggestion thrown out by Mayor Wurster and Police Commissioner Welles, that no one but personal friends be allowed to enter. A sentry stood outside the "family entrance" of many of the liquor stores.

The sentries did good work, as the police did not arrest a saloon keeper for violation of the law. They claimed that the law was not being violated. Certain police officials went so far as to say that there was not a single open saloon in the city.

In the district between Flatbush Avenue and the bridge, in Fulton Street, which is known as the "Tenderloin" of Brooklyn, the saloons were open and doing a big business, and last night the streets were full of drunken men and women who were flashily dressed and who walked the streets without any fear of arrest.

In South Brooklyn the saloons were open and the saloon keepers had a good laugh at the police. They had all received orders to keep their saloons very quiet yesterday, but as this was an acknowledgment that it was not essentially necessary to lock the doors they more deliberately than ever violated the law.

"A policeman," said one of the saloon keepers, "came to me shortly after midnight and said: 'You had better keep your place quiet to-morrow. Do not keep it open so as to attract attention, and it would be well to have some friend on the outside who knows your customers who would let your friends in, but who would not let outsiders in. We want to keep all the saloons in the city quiet to-morrow.'

"I at once saw where I had him. It is no more of a violation of the law to keep open so that everybody knows it than it is to keep open just to accommodate your customers.

"I had a friend on the outside, but he was not there to distinguish friends from others. He was there simply to keep me posted as to where the policeman on the beat was. I didn't want to take any chances and get arrested."

In the up town or Bedford district not a saloon was found absolutely closed. Sentries were on duty, and they did their work well. The police took particular pains not to look at the saloons as they passed.

There was no apparent change as regards open saloons in the Eastern District, whatever may have been decided upon in Mayor Wurster's recent conferences with Police Commissioner Welles. The saloons near the terminus of the Broadway ferries were dong as much business as on any previous Sunday.

That particular neighborhood is well filled with saloons. There are two saloons at the junction of Kent Avenue and Broadway, and for a block or two up Broadway nearly every other store is used for the same business. On the south side of Broadway are three saloons close together.

In no case was a saloon closed, and apparently no one had difficulty in getting in. If, as was said yesterday, the plan for the present was to keep the saloon keepers from admitting any but their personal friends, then Williamsburg saloon keepers must be peculiarly blessed in the number of their friends.

None of the saloons, as far as could be seen, employed watchers, unless in some places the crowds of young men who hung around the corners were watchers, and they made no opposition to any one entering.

In other parts of the Eastern District the appearance was the same. Men passed in and out of the side doors without trying to avoid observation. As it grew darker, lights were lit, and voices could be plainly heard from within the liquor stores.

In the course of a long walk through Williamsburg yesterday only one policeman was seen, and he was far too busy helping young women dodge trolley cars to notice the men who slammed the side doors within twenty feet of him.

"The saloons are all open to-day," a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES said to an official at Police Headquarters.

"Not on your life," replied the official. "There is not a saloon in the city open."

"Did you look for open saloons?" asked the reporter.

"Now you have struck the right idea. I had something else to do," was the reply.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly, who took command of the First Precinct on Saturday, said he intended to do his duty. When his men were going on patrol at midnight Saturday he said:

"There are a number of places in this city that remain open all night, and I want it understood that they must be closed. As long as I am Captain here I will not permit these all-night places to exist, and they must be closed up. The excise law must be enforced by the men of this precinct, and no attempt is to be made to shield any one.

"Another matter I desire to call your attention to is the existence of hotels where women are admitted. If you learn of any such places, I want you to report the matter to me at once, so that I may have a chance to investigate for myself. Look out also for women who walk up and down Fulton Street, and, in fact, report everything to me that appears to you as a violation of the law.

"Then, again, a matter that I want you to give your attention to is the existence of poolrooms and policy shops. These places must also be driven out of the precinct."

Capt. O'Reilly was Acting Superintendent of Police yesterday. Every saloon in his precinct was open and there was no change in the manner of enforcing the law, notwithstanding his remarks.

"How are things in your precinct to-day?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Lovely," he replied.

"And the saloons?" the reporter asked.

"Not one open. I have been all over my precinct, and I did not find a saloon that was open. I didn't try to get in the side doors, for I do not believe I have a right to do so. That would be playing the spy, and I'm opposed to the spy system, even though Commissioner Roosevelt differs from my opinion. But there is not a saloon in my precinct doing business, and I guess it's the same throughout the city."

The agents of the Prohibition League, without knowing that Capt. O'Reilly had made any such statement, proved that it was wrong, for they gave a list of places that were open in the city—not all the city, for they only took in a certain part of it yesterday.

The league met at 515 Fulton Street yesterday afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk read this report of the agents who had been out looking for open saloons:

The agents of the league report the saloons still open and doing business at the side doors, selling to men, women, and children, notwithstanding the order of the Police Commissioner. The following places were noted as open:

Manhattan Avenue—67, 79, 99, 103, 167, 180, 185, (about 150 feet from Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church; twenty-two men entered in twenty-five minutes;) 288, on the same block as Father O'Hare's church; 357, opposite police station; 388, 391, 398, 408, 437, 442, 447, 468, 488, 490, 491, 510, 519, 540, 561, 562; 565, 567, 586, three corners of same street; 593, 614, and 621, 630, 632, three corners of same street.

Franklin Street—113, 146, 145, 159, 177, 195, 208; 213, 240, 242, three corners of same street; also 250.

John Deterling's saloon, at 765 De Kalb Avenue, fifty feet from St. Ambrose's Church; owner blew his brains out last Monday; open to-day, his son being in charge.

De Kalb Avenue—685, 616, 611, 569, 551, 530, 506; 456, 465, two places who sell to children and have been complained of, about two blocks from the Classon Avenue Police Station; 407.

Bedford Avenue—1,011, 1,058, 1,109, 1,171, 1,186, 1,183.

Fulton Street—1,203, corner of Fulton and Bedford, Officer 686 talking with friend on one corner, Officer 46 flirting with girl on another corner; 1,500, 1,595, 1,628, 1,695, one man and three boys entered at one time; also 1,753, 1,755, Fulton and Marion; Ryan's saloon, Fulton, opposite Flatbush Avenue.

Atlantic Street—Corner of Hicks, a person left with a pail; 71, a man with a pail; 32, woman with a pail; Atlantic and Columbia, a boy eleven years old with a pail; 290, 448, three persons going in; corner of Adams and Willoughby, four persons entering; 3 Willoughby Street, a number of persons entering; Fulton Street, near Elm Place, a policeman leading two drunken men, followed by many children.

The Rev. Dr. Funk said, in commenting upon the affairs of the day:

"They must not add insult to injury. They are trying to make the temperance people believe that they are going to close the saloons. We do not want to be deceived. It's all pretense.

"If Mayor Wurster or Commissioner Welles proposes to close the saloons, let him do so honestly, like Mr. Roosevelt in New-York. We do not want to be deceived, and we do not intend to be, either."

Robert Graham of this city said that New-York should not have the privilege of home rule in its municipal government because there were so many foreigners here that they would defeat the spirit of the law, and saloons would be open Sundays.

He said the fight would be made in Albany by an honest Legislature and by the "hayseeds," and he said he placed great faith in the "hayseeds."

"Ten brewery firms in New-York City," he said, "have mortgages upon 2,132 saloons, and this represents an investment of $4,959,000."

The Rev. Dr. Funk then sprung a surprise upon his audience. He said Mayor Wurster was receiving postal cards, asking him to carry on the Schieren idea of Sunday closing.

"But where do the postal cards come from?" he said. "Here are a number of them that our agents secured in the saloons to-day. There are fifty or seventy-five of them, and we will send them to Mayor Wurster on Monday, and will explain to him where we got them. We will also ask him to take the 2,000 postal cards he has already received and compare the names and addresses with the directory, and see how many are genuine."

In conclusion, he said the brewers paid for the postal cards, and the only place they could be obtained was in the saloons.

Between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning thirty-nine intoxicated persons were arrested.

TOO MANY SALOONS FOR POLICE.

Mayor Wurster Tells Why the Law Cannot Be Enforced.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn was asked yesterday afternoon at the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Brooklyn, about his reported conference with Police Commissioner Welles.

"I have had not only one but two or three talks with Mr. Welles during the past week, which I hope will bear fruit," said the Mayor. "Beyond that I do not care to say anything.

"There is one thing, however, that I wish to call attention to, and that is the condition of the police force as compared with the number of saloons in Brooklyn. There are 600 policemen on duty during the day and about 4,300 saloons in Brooklyn. That is more than seven saloons to one policeman.

"In New-York it is possible to station a policeman at every saloon door and still leave some to patrol, but in Brooklyn it is impossible. Some policemen here have three or four miles on their beats."

Mr. Wurster was asked if he meant by that that the Brooklyn police force was inadequate to close the saloons Sunday, and he said he thought it was.

WALSH'S HEAD BROKEN AGAIN

Last of a Family of Criminals Punished for Riotous Conduct in Thomas F. Banks's Home.

Daniel Walsh, thirty years old, of 42 York Street, Brooklyn, is in the Brooklyn Hospital suffering with a compound fracture of the skull. The surgeons say he will probably recover. Walsh is a member of the noted criminal family of which "Buck" Walsh and James Walsh were members.

He called at 295 Hudson Avenue Saturday night to see Thomas F. Banks, a caulker, who was married recently. He was in a fighting mood when he entered Banks's apartments, on the third floor. He began to break the furniture. Banks tried to calm him, but he abused Banks and continued the destruction.

When Walsh seized Mrs. Banks around the waist her husband became angry, and, stooping to the floor, picked up the first object his hand touched. It was an adze, and he gave Walsh a stinging blow on the head.

Walsh staggered out of the house, and a policeman, meeting him, escorted him to the Brooklyn Hospital. Walsh refused to allow the surgeon to attend to his injuries, and, a police wagon being summoned, he was taken to the Flushing Avenue Station.

Sergt. McCarty recognized Walsh at once and sent for an ambulance surgeon. The surgeon had a hard job, as Walsh kicked and tried to bite him, refusing all medical aid. The desperado was again taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had a compound fracture of the skull. He said he obtained his injuries by falling.

Subsequently Banks walked into the Flushing Avenue Station and said he had struck Walsh.

Banks was locked up on the charge of felonious assault.

Walsh six years ago, while confined in Raymond Street Jail, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the third tier to the ground floor. His skull was fractured and several of his ribs were broken. When he recovered, the complainant against him had disappeared and he was released. He again attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

James Walsh, one of Daniel's brothers, some years ago murdered Barbara Groenthal in Willoughby Avenue. He escaped and was caught struggling in the ice of Gowanus Canal, where he had jumped to escape from the police. He was hanged in Raymond Street Jail.

The other brother, "Buck" Walsh, was sent to Sing Sing for burglary. He was killed while attempting to escape.

Was Shot, but Held for Assault.

William McDaniels, a laborer of 78 Pike Street, was held for trial in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of assault preferred against him by James C. Watson, an engineer at Fisher's Mills, 184 Cherry Street.

Watson caught McDaniels stealing coal on Saturday and informed the police. McDaniels resented this, and with several other men started to attack the engineer, who pulled a revolver to frighten them. McDaniels, however, continued the attack, and in the struggle the revolver went off, the bullet striking McDaniels in the breast, inflicting a slight wound.

McDaniels said he had no charge to prefer against Watson, and Magistrate Flammer said he would not entertain it if he had. McDaniels denied the charge of assault.

Caught Tuberculosis from an Animal.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 2.—Dr. William T. J. McLaughlin, a veterinary surgeon at the Central Stock Yards, died at the home of his mother, 158 Waverley Place, New-York, Friday night, from tuberculosis contracted by inoculation while performing an operation, about three weeks ago, on an animal afflicted with the disease. He cut his finger, but the wound was so slight that he paid no attention to it until too late.

LOSS IS OVER A MILLION

Disastrous Fire Occurs in the City of Philadelphia.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IS DESTROYED

The Hazeltine and American Baptist Publication Society Buildings Wiped Out.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE BADLY DAMAGED

Guests Rush into the Street with Their Baggage—Heavy Insurance on the Burned Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The fiercest, most stubborn, and most destructive fire that has visited Philadelphia in years broke out at 3:20 this morning in the cellar of the Hazeltine Building, 1416 and 1418 Chestnut Street, and before it had been subdued the Hazeltine Building and the American Baptist Publication Society's Building, at 1420 and 1422 Chestnut Street, were destroyed, the dry goods store of Homer Le Boutillier & Co., 1412 and 1414 Chestnut Street, was badly damaged, and the rear of the Hotel Lafayette, which faces on Broad Street, was damaged to the extent of $75,000. The approximate total loss by the fire is $1,075,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known. When the firemen arrived the Hazeltine Building was already a mass of flames in the interior. The building was seven stories in height, with an ornate front of brick and terra cotta. It was very substantially built, and at first the firemen thought that they could confine the fire within its walls. The flames, however, spread through the building with great fury, and the fire was soon beyond the control of the firemen on the ground.

Several alarms brought nearly every fire company in the city to the scene. The flames leaped up high into the air and burst out in the rear of the building on Sansom Street, and threatened the house of the Union League Club with destruction.

Fortunately the wind blew the flames and sparks in another direction. The rear stories of the Lafayette Hotel towered high above the Hazeltine Building, and the flames poured over the wall toward the hotel. By this time most of the guests in the hotel had been awakened, and, as the building seemed in imminent danger, they were warned to leave.

Scantily clothed men and women poured out into Broad Street, dragging with them their trunks. All the night cabmen in the neighborhood had been attracted to the scene, and they garnered a harvest of dollars in conveying the guests to other hotels. Police patrol wagons were also pressed into service for this duty, and among those who availed themselves of this sort of vehicle was Mayor Porter King of Atlanta, and the other Atlantans who came on here with the Liberty Bell. They took possession of one patrol wagon, and their satchels and grips filled another, and they passed the remainder of the night in a Chestnut Street hotel.

There is a story going around that one of the Atlantans slept all through the excitement, and descended for breakfast this morning in blissful unconsciousness that he had been in peril of cremation. The story, however, is improbable, and is likely a jest upon one of the Southern visitors.

The fire in the meanwhile had spread from the Hazeltine Building to the four-story marble building of the Baptist Publication Society, and this, too, was soon a mass of flames. Like the Hazeltine Building, it extends 230 feet back from Chestnut Street to Sansom Street. The Lafayette Hotel has only recently been reopened, after having been altered and refurnished at a cost of $500,000. The firemen directed most of their attention toward saving this building. It was on fire at least half a hundred times, but the department did good work and confined the flames to the rooms on the eighth and ninth floors, facing the fire.

The party wall of the Hazeltine Building, towering three stories above the dry goods store of Homer Le Boutillier & Co., fell in upon the latter place, and crashed through a skylight in the centre of the store into the cellar. The firemen, however, poured a great volume of water upon the smoking mass of bricks, and saved the store from destruction. It was not until the Hazeltine Building and the Baptist Building had been entirely destroyed, and after five hours' hard work, that the fire was subdued.

The Hazeltine Building was owned by Charles F. Hazeltine, an art dealer. The ground floors were occupied by the Stetson Piano Company, and the second floor by Mr. Hazeltine as an art gallery. The rest of the building was taken up with studios and offices. Only the front wall of the building remains standing. The loss on the building is probably $250,000, and Mr. Hazeltine claims that his stock of pictures was worth $150,000. The building was fully insured, and there was a partial insurance on the pictures.

J. B. Woodford, manager of the Stetson Company, could not estimate his loss, but it is probably about $75,000, fully insured. The loss to the tenants of the building will probably foot up $25,000 more. The loss to the American Baptist Publication Society is $250,000 on stock and machinery, and $150,000 on the building. On the stock there is an insurance of $200,000, and on the building $113,000. In the cellar of the Baptist Publication Society, in vaults, is $300,000 worth of plates of publications, and it is not known whether these have been destroyed.

The most serious loss to the publication society is the destruction of the valuable library of the Baptist Historical Society and several hundred historical papers of the denomination that cannot be replaced. The tenants of the publication society's building lose about $25,000. Homer Le Boutillier & Co.'s loss is $75,000, covered by insurance. The loss to the Lafayette Hotel is $75,000 by fire and water. This loss is covered by insurance. The hotel is owned by the Moro Phillips estate, and is leased by H. C. Smith, a Western hotel man. The hotel was reopened this evening for guests.

Eight or nine firemen were injured by falling bricks, but none of them was dangerously hurt. Frank Hines of Pittsburg, a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, in descending the stairs tripped and fell, and broke his arm and several ribs. These were the only casualties.

Its Police Force Badly Crippled.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 2.—There is much uneasiness in this city owing to the crippled condition of the police force. Twenty-three policemen have been dropped, and it is thought that the present force is inadequate for the city's protection. It is not known when the places of the dismissed policemen will be filled.

A number of petty burglaries have been reported of late, and it is feared that criminals of all classes will take the opportunity to work here undisturbed.

THREE VANISHED IN THE FOG

Boatman Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. Von Meers Left Swinburne Island Saturday in a Small Boat.

SOUTH BEACH, S. I., Feb. 2.—When the fog was thickest over the lower bay, shortly before noon yesterday, two men and a woman set out for Swinburne Island to come ashore at this place, and since they disappeared from the view of the attendants and employes on the island in the thick, gray mist they have not been seen or heard from.

The missing persons are John F. Ferguson, an experienced boatman, who is employed by the Quarantine Department to convey persons and supplies to and from Swinburne Island and the Staten Island shore, and Henry Von Meers and his wife, who have been in the employ of the department at Swinburne Island for some time as butler and laundress, respectively.

Von Meers and his wife had given up their places, and their month being up were very anxious to get away. They were advised to wait until the fog lifted, but as Ferguson said he could reach the shore all right, and the water was very quiet, they decided to come. With their baggage they boarded the Whitehall boat, nineteen feet in length, and, with the two men at the oars, headed for this place, where landings are usually made.

The Superintendent at Swinburne Island, H. L. Arnold, had left the island early in the morning to secure persons to fill the places left vacant by Mr. and Mrs. Von Meers, and waited at the boarding station until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening for the fog to lift before venturing back to the island. When he reached there he was informed of the absence of Boatman Ferguson, but, having confidence in his ability to find his way to and from the shore, did not become alarmed until late in the evening. Then he set out for this place to look for the missing boat and boatman.

He found that Feguson had not landed here, and then he notified the Health Officer. Dr. Doty at once telegraphed an alarm to the life-saving stations along the New-Jersey and Long Island coasts, and, summoning the crew of the Governor Flower, his boarding boat, started out himself to search the lower bay for the missing persons.

When Ferguson started from Swinburne Island it was slack high water, or the first of the ebb tide, and the boat might have been carried out to sea. All day yesterday the search was continued out beyond Sandy Hook and along the Long Island shore, but no trace could be obtained of the missing persons nor of the boat.

The Quarantine Commissioners were notified, and their boat joined in the search. There were very few incoming vessels yesterday. It was hoped that, if the party had drifted down the bay, or out beyond Sandy Hook, it might have been picked up by some incoming ship, but the report from each arrival was that no small boat had been sighted.

Boatmen here, who know Ferguson well, are confident that some accident happened to the small boat, or he would have been able to make the shore somewhere late in the afternoon, even if he had been carried down the bay. The only hope for the safety of the missing ones is that they have been picked up by some outward-bound vessel, in which event it may be some time before word is received from them.

CAESAR OF THE ANIMAL TYPE

Doctors Find that Mary Martin's Murderer Died from Natural Causes—Structure of His Brain.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Coroner Apgar of Peekskill held an inquest to-day over the body of William Caesar, the colored murderer of Mary Martin in New-York, who, after hacking her body to pieces, left it in a sack in the area in front of 75 Sixth Avenue, March 29, 1895. Caesar died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his cell in Sing Sing Prison, while awaiting the disposition of his appeal to the Court of Appeals, as was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning.

The witnesses at the inquest were Warden Sage, Keepers David W. Ferrick and William Gale, who were with Caesar in the condemned cell room, and Drs. R. T. Irwin, the prison physician, E. T. Sheehan, and J. D. Madden of Sing Sing, H. T. Brooks, the pathologist of the Post-Graduate School of New-York, and Dr. Robert E. Fivey, the assistant gynaecologist in the same school.

The doctors made an autopsy. They found that Caesar died from acute oedema of the glottis and both lungs. In the brain the doctors found evidences of meningitis in a number of places, with adhesions of membrane to the brain that would indicate he was not well balanced. He had a long and well-developed brain, particularly the cerebellum, or back part. He was considerably of the animal type.

Caesar is the first person condemned to be electrosecuted who has died a natural death in the prison. He will be buried in the prison cemetery to-morrow unless his body is claimed.

FARMER JONES BEATEN AND ROBBED

Struck on the Head by a Highwayman in Babylon.

WEST BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 2.—George Jones, a farmer, living here, was beaten and robbed last evening while driving home from the village. The road is an unfrequented one. When Jones reached what is known as Bishop's Brook, a man whom he had noticed walking in the road asked him for a match.

Jones stopped his horse and was about to give a match to the man, when the latter struck him a blow on the head which sent him reeling from his wagon. The blow made Jones unconscious, and when he came to his assailant had departed. His horse was grazing near by.

The highwayman took $12, all the money Jones had.

Trestle Supports Had Sunk.

DOUGLASTON, L. I., Feb. 2.—A portion of the trestlework on the Long Island Railroad was, by a fortunate accident, discovered to be in a dangerous condition several days ago. There is a drawbridge over Little Neck Bay, between this village and Bayside, and this was knocked out of place Wednesday by a passing vessel.

An investigation then disclosed the fact that the piles on which the trestle rests had sunk for some distance. A wrecking crew began at once repairing and reinforcing the supports. In the meanwhile all passengers on the North Side Division of the road were compelled to walk along the dangerous part. The repairs were completed yesterday.

To Benefit Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

An organization was formed yesterday afternoon at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to be known as the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's Circle of the Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum. About two hundred persons became active members. The objects of the society will be philanthropic and social. Entertainments and concerts will be given frequently, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the asylum. Samuel Lauterbach was elected President, and Ira M. Levy Secretary and Treasurer.

Wants a Cruiser Named Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of this city, has sent a letter to Senator Hill in which he says: "Will you suggest to the proper authorities that Albany is the second oldest incorporated municipality in our country, and that since the nomenclature of cities is drawn upon for bestowing names upon our new cruisers, the name of our ancient city might with propriety be given to the next completed vessel?"

SILVER THE GREAT ISSUE

Sure to Cause Trouble in the National Conventions.

SHARP DIVISIONS IN BOTH PARTIES

Possibility of Grave Embarrassment to the Democrats When They Shall Meet in Chicago.

THEY MUST FACE THE MONEY QUESTION

On the Decision They Shall Make Will Depend Their Prospects in the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—It is never safe to assume that as the Senate votes the people will act. The people repeatedly in late years have expressed themselves as decidedly differing with the Senate, and that body has not been increasing its reputation for soundness to such an extent as to justify the belief that its performances will be accepted as a guide to political action in the future.

But some of the politicians who accept the very mistaken notion that the country is what the Senate makes it are speculating about how much the vote on the silver bill will control the approaching National Conventions.

In the vote that was taken yesterday in time to permit Senator Jones of Arkansas to cast his vote and then hurry back to his Western constituents with the glad tidings that he had shot a dead duck, free coinage was approved by Senators from the States of Nebraska, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Utah, North Carolina, Florida, Montana, Texas, Wyoming, Missouri, Virginia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Nevada, South Dakota, Oregon, Kansas, California, Alabama, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington, Colorado, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, although the vote of Cameron may be regarded as not signifying anything in this matter. There were twenty-six States that supported the proposition.

The 35 votes in the negative were cast by Senators from seventeen States that did not appear on the free-coinage side, and several States that voted on both sides of the proposition, the Senators taking opposite courses.

Should the voters who select the delegates to the National Conventions have the same opinions about silver coinage as the Senators who yesterday voted for them, there will be twelve Republican States in the St. Louis Convention who will insist upon having in the platform a plank for free coinage. For twelve States represented in the Senate by Republicans so decided yesterday. Seven States were represented by Democrats voting in the negative. Should the same state of things be repeated in the two conventions, the question of free silver must be represented by a candidate and supported by a party made up of the adherents of the issue in the two leading parties.

The Democrats and the Republicans are begihning to look this situation in the face. Senators do not talk as freely as private citizens. Mayor Steele of Helena, Mon., who has been here on a brief visit, and returned to-day to his home, said last night that the Montana people were undoubtedly for free silver, first of all things. It was their belief, however, that the Republicans would nominate an out-and-out "goldbug," and that the delegates from his State would withdraw and support a silver candidate. It was his opinion that this example would be followed by all the silver States. Desire to win might overcome some individuals, but the silver men as a rule would go together.

Mr. Steele did not pretend to know what the Democrats would do, but it was his expectation that they would not quite support free coinage. Their refusal to take up the issue squarely, he thought, would divide the Democratic Party into silver men and gold-standard opponents.

There is no occasion for worry as to the Republicans in this matter. If they were expecting to elect their Presidential candidate by a majority of the votes in the Electoral College, they might be distressed and disposed to dicker with the silver States. The next President, according to the calculations of many Republicans, will be chosen by the House of Representatives in consequence of the impossibility of securing a majority of the Electoral College for any man in nomination. If this expectation shall be realized, the Republicans will have to choose between the three highest candidates in the list presented the House, and to decide which of them shall be President. As the Republicans have a majority of the delegation by States, they would have no trouble in electing their candidate, whoever he might be, and he would be elected.

There are some Democrats who evidently are looking for some providential interposition to save them from the humiliation of witnessing the restoration of the Republicans to power. They want to stay by the party if the party will stay by them without deserting the white metal. They talk hopefully but not with enthusiasm or conviction that their hopes are to be realized. While ex-Speaker Crisp is a silver man, and will be the candidate of his faction in Georgia for Senator at the next election, he is not such an ardent supporter of the white metal as to put it above his party.

"What shall I do? Why, I expect to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention," Judge Crisp said in answer to a reporter. "I see no use of all this talk about what we will or will not do."

Representative Money, the Senator-elect from Mississippi, says that a gold platform or a gold-standard candidate will wreck the Democratic Party, but for the people of his State he says: "We may, and I think will, be able to keep them in the party, although there are many who say they will never vote for a single-standard man for President. I am a Democrat and expect to stay in the party. There are too many other great issues for the party to solve, and it is competent to do so."

Representative Bailey of Texas says: "If I am forced to choose among the Republican Party, with its well-known policies, the Populist Party, with its vagaries and paternalism, and the Democratic Party, even with a gold-standard platform, I shall certainly support the Democratic candidates, but I am perfectly free to say that, if the Democratic Party should commit itself to the gold standard, and there was any other party with which I agreed, and which agreed with me on all other questions, I would join it without a moment's hesitation."

"As important as I consider the silver question, I expect to stay in the Democratic Party," said Representative Dinsmore of Arkansas. "I believe the only hope for bi-metallism is in that party. We cannot afford to split, as disintegration will weaken the cause of silver."

Representative Owens of Kentucky is not a 16-to-1 silver man, but he believes that the silver Democrats of his State will support the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

"Kentucky is already disgusted with Republicanism," he said, "and will return to the faith of its fathers."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina said: "Oh, everybody knows my position. We are still sticking to the party in South Carolina, and are going to do so as long as there is hope in it for a change in the condition of affairs. We are going to Chicago with a silver delegation. If the convention decides that it will give the people of the country no relief and sits down on silver we are going to walk out."

HARRITY FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Financial Question, He Says, Is the Issue This Year.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—William F. Harrity, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in an interview on the political outlook, says:

"I am not the most sanguine person in the world, but I have hopes. Some of the members of our party have taken a too dismal view of the conditions. Political situations have changed, are changing all the time, and will change all the time. We are yet a long way from election day. Our situation might be better, but it is not without hope.

"The financial question will be the leading issue of the campaign, in my opinion. There is no doubt the Republicans will try to push the tariff to the front as the main issue, but I do not think they will succeed.

"There are some people, you know, who are wicked enough to think the Republican National Committee and the campaign managers can raise more money for their campaign fund and raise it more easily if there is a direct advantage to be gained by the wealthy manufacturers.

"The tariff question will be considered in the Democratic National platform, and discussed on the stump, but I believe it will be overshadowed by the financial question.

"The financial question will come before the people, I think, on the direct proposition for or against the free coinage of silver. I am not in favor of free coinage. What the party will do is another matter.

"Democrats are opposed to the free silver doctrine, but there is a very compact, and very able, and very earnest, and very energetic minority in favor of that proposition.

"The National Administration is blamed for a condition in the National finances which came to it as a legacy from its predecessor in power. The people are already finding that out.

"We believe they will clearly see it before the end of the coming campaign."

JOHN W. MACKAY, JR.'S, BODY HERE

Brought on La Touraine Accompanied by His Father, Mother and Brother—Taken to Greenwood.

The body of John W. Mackay, Jr., the young Californian who was killed in Paris while horseback riding, was brought to this port yesterday on board the French Line steamship La Touraine. The body was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay and Clarence Mackay.

A mortuary chapel was erected in the children's playroom, below the main saloon, and in that apartment the body was placed. The chapel was draped in black. Immortelles were placed over the coffin and candles were kept burning in the chapel throughout the voyage.

A few intimate friends of the family were on the pier to meet the bereaved and their charge. Among them were George G. Wood, Dr. William Ryan, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosener. The latter is a daughter of John Rosenfeld of California, the pioneer coal merchant of that State, and has been a life-long friend of Mrs. Mackay. She and her husband came across the continent in order to be present when the Mackay party and the body of the dead son arrived.

After the passengers had been landed, the coffin was borne over the gangplank by sailors of La Touraine, and, under the direction of uniformed French undertakers, placed in a waiting hearse. It was taken directly to Greenwood Cemetery, and was followed an hour later by carriages containing the Mackay party and friends.

Father Ducey read the burial services.

The body was placed temporarily in a public vault, pending the completion of a costly mausoleum which is to be erected near the Ninth Avene entrance of the cemetery.

After the services in the cemetery the Mackays returned to this city. Mr. Mackay and Clarence are at the Belgravia. Mrs. Mackay is at the Buckingham.

AN ECCENTRIC MAN'S SUICIDE

After His Wife's Death John Hertlein Wore Her Dresses.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 2.—John Hertlein, fifty-three years old, who lived in Kimball Avenue, near the New-York City line, was found dead in his room this morning. He had committed suicide by tying one end of some knotted calico to the post of the bedstead and the other around his neck, and then, sitting down, he strangled himself.

Hertlein was eccentric. About two months ago his wife died. This seemed to make a deep impression upon him, and he has almost continually since then worn her dresses over his own clothes. When he came into the city he would tuck the skirt of the dress out of sight, and then, when he returned home, let it out.

Hertlein is not known to have had any relatives living.

Schools in Long Island Towns.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Feb. 2.—School Commissioner Francis R. Clair has issued a directory of all the Trustees, teachers, and schools in his district, which is composed of the towns of Flushing, North Hempstead, and Newtown. The number of schools in the district is 33, of which Flushing has 8, Newtown 14, and North Hempstead 11. The whole number of teachers is 187, of whom 95 are normal school graduates.

Stabbed in a Street Fight.

In a fight at Fifteenth Street and Avenue B last night James Coyne of 621 East Fifteenth Street was stabbed twice in the abdomen by Charles Coulter, who is said to be a member of the "Gashouse gang." Coyne was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced dangerous. He is a driver, eighteen years old. Coulter ran away and escaped arrest.

Cannot Dispose of Assets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 2.—The District Court issued an order yesterday restraining the Home Savings and Loan Association from disposing of any assets. A receiver is asked for by some of the shareholders. The plaintiffs claim the association has assets of only $600,000, while the liabilities are $900,000.

John L. Sullivan Recovering.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—John L. Sullivan is recovering. The inflammation in his wounds is subsiding, and he eats and sleeps well. Dr. Ryan, his attending physician, thinks that if no unfavorable symptoms develop Sullivan will be able to leave here Tuesday to rejoin his company.

"Deacon" Smith Going Blind.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 2.—"Deacon" Richard Smith, President of the Board of Supervisors, known the country over by newspaper men, is threatened with blindness. He is troubled with a cataract, which may destroy his sight.

Duchess of Oldenburg Dead.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Elisabeth, Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, died to-day. She was a daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, and was born March 26, 1826. She was married to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg Feb. 10, 1852.

DEATH OF GEORGE BLISS

Gov. Morton's Partner Expires of Paralysis of the Heart.

END CAME WITH SHORT WARNING

Attended to Business as Usual Saturday, and Retired Feeling Unusually Well—His Long Career—State Dinner Postponed.

George Bliss, Gov. Morton's partner in the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., died suddenly at 1 o'clock Sunday morning in his residence, 387 Fifth Avenue, from an attack of paralysis of the heart.

Mr. Bliss was in his usual good health up to a very short time before his fatal seizure. He was in the Union League Club, of which he was an original member of the 1863 class, on Friday evening. He was in his office in Nassau Street as usual Saturday, and before going home visited 340 Broadway, in which premises he had a property interest. He was in unusually good spirits when he retired to rest at 11 o'clock, his usual hour. He woke up at midnight, complaining of a feeling of general oppression in his chest, and died without any symptoms of pain after lingering about an hour.

Mr. Bliss was born in Northampton, Mass., seventy-nine years ago. After passing his boyhood on a farm, he went to New-Haven in the early thirties and entered the dry goods business. He came to New-York City in 1845 and was employed here by S. B. Chittenden. His progress was rapid, and he soon rose to a partnership in the firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co. This firm, then situated in Cedar Street, became by successive changes George Bliss & Co., Eldridge, Dunham & Co., and Dunham, Buckley & Co., which it now remains, the business having meanwhile been changed to 342 Broadway.

The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. was formed in 1863. Mr. Morton, like Mr. Bliss, began his business career in the dry goods business. The corresponding London house of the firm is Morton, Rose & Co., the second partner in this instance being the well-known late Sir John Rose.

Although Mr. Bliss was of a retiring disposition, he was known as a man of great business acumen, and his advice on financial questions was widely sought during the thirty years that he remained in partnership with Mr. Morton. He was a Vice President of the United States Trust Company, a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a Director of the Executive Committee of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for over thirty years, and a Director in the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, the Manhattan Railway Company, the Woman's Hospital, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company. He was also Treasurer of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His fortune is estimated at $15,000,000 and upward.

Mr. Bliss was noted among those whose business it was to know for his large though unobtrusive charities. He erected for the poor on Blackwell's Island a church which cost upward of $100,000. He also erected a beautiful church in Northampton as a gift to his birthplace.

He was a member of the Union, Union League, Lawyers', and Metropolitan Clubs, and also of the New-England Society, a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, and of the American Museum of Natural History. He leaves a wife, two sons—George T., now in Paris, and Walter P., a law student—two unmarried daughters, and one married daughter—Mrs. A. G. Agnew. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning, in Grace Church, where Mr. Bliss had been for many years a Vestryman.

The State Dinner Postponed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The State dinner which was to have been given by Gov. Morton at the Executive Mansion Feb. 4 has been indefinitely post

WORK FOR LEGISLATORS

Matters Which Will Be Considered at Albany This Week.

THE SENATE TO ADOPT RULES

Further Consideration Expected of the Bill Relating to German Insurance Companies — Hearings on Various Measures.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The interest in the legislation the coming week probably will be confined to the Senate, where the consideration of the new rules will be the subject of much discussion. It is thought that the minority will object strongly to the new cloture rule.

The bill which provides for reciprocity in insurance matters with foreign countries, which is aimed especially at the Prussian insurance companies, will come up in both houses this week, and probably will be passed and go to the Governor the latter part of the week. When the bill came up in the lower house last week there was some opposition to progressing it to third reading as originally introduced, but it was done finally. It is said now that most of the opposition to the measure has disappeared, as a similar provision of law is in operation between sister States.

The general hearings on the excise questions, which have extended since the first week of the session, are completed. No other question ever discussed in the Legislature has received the consideration that the excise question has had this session at the hands of the Senate Committee on Taxation and the Assembly Committee on Excise.

Hearings on other excise bills will take place next week. Considerable attention will be given to the proposition to allow saloons to be open on Sunday from 1 until 10 P. M., and also on the general proposition that provision should be made for granting all-night licenses for ballroom and amusement-house proprietors in the cities of the State, especially in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

The legislators are waiting for the report of the sub-committee of the Joint Cities Committee. The last hearing was held in New-York Saturday. The committee will begin to formulate its report, which may be completed and submitted to the Legislature within a week. It is not expected that the resolution of Senator Pavey, calling upon municipal corporations within the limits of the proposed Greater New-York to send to the Senate statistics of the resources of the corporations, will come out of the sub-committee to which it was referred.

In the Assembly to-morrow night the Babcock free-silver resolution will come up for argument, and undoubtedly will be defeated, as it criticises the State Controller for announcing that the canal improvement bonds would be payable in gold. The resolution went over under the rules when it was offered.

Among the bills which will come up in general orders in the Senate this week are Senator Brush's, providing that the Department of Public Works of Brooklyn shall be divided into two departments; Senator Pavey's bill, authorizing the granting of permits for the use of bootblack stands within stoop lines of New-York City, and Senator White's bill, providing for the payment of the compensation of employes of the Onondaga Salt Springs.

It is possible that the bill allowing appeals from decisions of Judges for retrials in criminal cases will be reported favorably from the Codes Committees of both houses during the week. Hearings have been had on the bill, and, although its consideration in executive session was delayed, it is said it is the intention of the houses to pass them. The bill in question bears directly on the case of Bartholomew Shea, for whose retrial a motion has been made before Justice Mayham, at Schoharie. No decision is expected from Judge Mayham before Thursday or Friday. The Governor has given Shea a respite from Feb. 4, when he was to die, until Feb. 11.

One of the important matters now before the Legislature is the consideration of the law relating to the study of the effects of narcotics upon the human system. There are several bills in the houses bearing upon the question. One provides for grading the study according to the age of the scholar, while others propose to repeal the law, and some to change it in minor details. The bills are in the hands of the Public Education Committee in each house, and a hearing upon all the bills has been set down for Feb. 11. The Public Education Committee of the Assembly is in receipt of a letter from prominent leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking if the committee intends to be governed by the liquor interests in dealing with the question.

The bills in the Assembly proposing the repeal of the law prohibiting "barbering" on Sunday, together with the bill of Mr. McGraw to make the law general throughout the State, will be the subject of a hearing Feb. 11 by the General Laws Committee of the Assembly.

The Canal Committee of the Assembly has announced a hearing Feb. 5 on the Springweiler bill, prohibiting railroads of the State from discriminating against canals with reference to rates charged.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will give a hearing Feb. 5 on the New-York City Pawnbrokers bill.

There will be a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee Tuesday afternoon on Senator Grady's bill appropriating $170,000 for the construction by the State of floating elevators at Buffalo and New-York, and on the bills providing for good roads throughout the State, which was prepared by the Special Committee on Good Roads.

A hearing will be given before the Assembly Committee on Public Health Thursday afternoon on Assemblyman Audett's bill providing that sixty hours shall constitute a week's work in the bakeries of the State, and giving the State Factory Inspector a wider supervision over these establishments.

Assemblyman Nixon expects to have his report of the special committee which investigated the management and operation of street surface railroads throughout the State ready to submit to the Legislature a week from to-morrow night.

The uniform charges for cities of the second and third class, which have been published in all the papers of the State, will come up soon for consideration by the Legislature.

Speaker Fish still has hopes of securing an early adjournment of the Legislature. He again has urged the Chairmen of the committees of the House to hurry up their work. The Senate is, as usual, up with its work, and if the urging of Mr. Fish shall have effect the Legislature will adjourn about April 25.

CONTROLLER DENIES CHARGES.

Mr. Roberts's Friends Think Politics Prompts Recent Criticisms.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—There is a good bit of politics involved in the protest which managers of certain charitable and correctional institutions are making against Controller Roberts because he wants to transfer certain features of their management to his jurisdiction.

The claim has been made that the Controller so used the figures in his annual report as to bolster up his position. The Industrial School at Rochester is the institution which has figured most prominently in the discussion of this matter during the last few days.

As the Controller's friends look at it, this reveals the political aspects of the attack on the Controller.

Controller Roberts is not popular with the Aldridge section of the State Republican machine. Last Spring he blocked Mr. Aldridge's game of distributing canal patronage in violation of civil service rules. The attack on the Controller now comes from supporters of Mr. Aldridge in Rochester.

Leader O'Grady is one of the managers of the Industrial Home, and he is also one of Mr. Aldridge's lieutenants in the management of Monroe County politics.

The Controller's friends say that the charge that he has "juggled" figures in a report which is laid open to the scrutiny of the public is absurd. There was a story that an error had been made in some of his computations, and that, therefore, he had it advertently drawn unwarranted conclusions. The Controller says if there was a mistake he has not yet found it.

The attack from Rochester finds some sympathizers here among the friends of candidates for Governor, and they are willing to make the most of it for any effect it may have on the Controller's Gubernatorial boom.

Pneumonia

May well be dreaded by the weak and debilitated. Keep the blood pure, rich, and healthy and the bodily functions all in good order and you need not fear pneumonia. For this purpose take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.

APPEAL FOR MR. PARTRIDGE

Secretary Lamont to be Asked to Restore Him as a Competitor for the Gen. Sherman Statue.

A strong effort will be made by a number of prominent sculptors, artists, and art admirers to prevail upon Secretary of War Lamont to go behind the decision of Gen. Dodge and have William Ordway Partridge replaced on the list of competing sculptors for the equestrian statue of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

The Art Committee selected to decide in the competition consisted of Augustus St. Gaudens, Olin Warner, Daniel C. French, Bruce Price, J. Q. A. Ward of the National Sculpture Society, and George F. Post of the Architectural League.

Various artists submitted twenty-three models, and the committee selected four to be enlarged upon for the final competition. The first was from P. W. Bartlett of Paris, two were from C. H. Nelhaus of New-York, and the fourth was from Mr. Partridge. A prize of $1,000 was awarded to Bush Browne.

The Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, of which Gen. Dodge is Chairman, went behind this decision, however, and substituted models by Carl Rohl Smith of Chicago and J. Massey Rhind of New-York for that of Mr. Partridge and for one of those submitted by Mr. Nelhaus.

A protest against this action will be made by Mr. Partridge and others to Secretary Lamont. He and Gen. Miles will act in the name of the Government in an advisory capacity.

"Assurances were given us that the decision of the committee of sculptors would be final," said Mr. Partridge last night, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "If I had not had that understanding, I would not have competed.

"In the past sculptors have found that political matters often enter into a contest in Washington, and so they have been loath to take part in them. We were told, however, that this contest would mark a change. If the committee from the National Sculpture Society had understood their decision was not to be final they would not have undertaken the task.

"Had they dropped my name because I was unknown there would have been small room for objection. But that is not the ground.

"As it is, the decision of Gen. Dodge makes the situation very disagreeable. I spent much time and money because I understood the work was to be judged wholly on its merits. If I am not allowed to enter the final competition it may be necessary to carry the matter into the courts."

Mr. Partridge is considered one of the foremost sculptors in America. Chief among his public works are the statue of Alexander Hamilton in Brooklyn, the Shakespeare statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago, and the equestrian statue of Gen. Grant which will be erected April 27 in front of the Union League Club, Brooklyn. The Paris Salon, the Royal Academy, in London, and the World's Fair have shown his work.

His chief work during the present year, if he is not restored to the list on the Sherman statue, will be a statue of Edgar Allen Poe for the Shakespeare Club. This statue is to be erected near the old home of Poe, the club having secured the cottage in Bronx Park. The model for this statue has been accepted. It represents the poet sitting in an armchair, leaning forward, one hand gripping the arm of the chair, and the other supporting his bowed head. The statue is to cost about $25,000. Almost the entire sum has already been raised.

WORK FOR MORTON IN ALABAMA

Strong Pleas in the Governor's Behalf in Letters from C. W. Hackett—Talk of a Deal with Reed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 2.—The managers of Morton's Presidential boom are working hard to get the votes of Alabama for their candidate. Cornelius Van Cott and other Morton boomers were here last Thursday in consultation with Republican leaders, and report says they laid the foundations for a deal with Reed's Alabama friends, the scheme of which is a pooling of strength by the Maine and New-York candidates against the McKinley men.

It now appears that Charles W. Hackett, from the Morton headquarters in New-York City, is reaching out into Alabama through the instrumentality of the United States mails, and is making some strong pleas for support for Morton to men who are influential in Alabama Republican politics.

What may come of all this campaigning no one can say, but at present Morton is not strong in this State, and there are no indications that his candidacy will make much of a figure in the Republican State Convention.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who saw him last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Hackett said he had had no connection with any attempt to secure support for Mr. Morton from Alabama Republicans.

Not a Candidate for Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Congressman Benton McMillin announces that he will not attempt to secure the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, but will stand for reelection as Representative from the Fourth Tennessee District. He declares that he is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This leaves Controller James Harris the only avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

A PLOT AGAINST HOHENLOHE

Alleged Combinations of Various Partisans to Overthrow the German Chancellor.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times telegraphs that the Agrarian, Conservative, and Bismarck parties have entered into a scheme to overthrow Chancellor von Hohenlohe, who does not favor the Emperor's proposals for increasing the naval strength of the empire.

There is no sign that the Chancellor's position has been shaken, but the coalition's hope to overthrow him is based on the Emperor's energetic temper, and his insistence on the fulfillment of his desires.

Either Count von Waldersee or Count Wartensleben is mentioned as Chancellor von Hohenlohe's successor, but their names are mentioned merely because a premature disclosure of the real candidate's name would jeopardize the scheme.

It is believed in some quarters that the real candidate of the coalition is Count Herbert Bismarck, but, the correspondent adds, perhaps the suggestion of this name is made by friends of the Chancellor in order to defeat the scheme by connecting with it a name which is distasteful to the Emperor.

Turned His Picture to the Wall.

From The Baltimore American, Feb. 1.

Mayor Hooper's ideas of civil service reform and economy, particularly the latter, have not made him very popular with members of the Log Cabin (Republican) Club, on East Montgomery Street. Members of the club think he is inclined to abolish too many offices, and to retain too many Democrats in office. Last night members of the club turned his large picture to the wall, and then held a jollification meeting over it. The picture is a nicely framed crayon, which Mayor Hooper presented to the club during the late campaign.

RAINES BILL DISCUSSED

Thomas C. Platt and His Chief Lieutenants Have a Conference.

TALK OF A FEW DESIRABLE CHANGES

Senator Raines Cannot Be Convinced that His Is an Unjust Excise Measure—He Says It Will Be Passed.

The Republican leaders discussed excise yesterday. Thomas C. Platt, the "easy boss," and his chief lieutenants met in the headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and for several hours deliberated on the good politics involved in this question.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, Timothy Ellsworth, President pro tem. of the State Senate; Speaker Hamilton Fish of the Assembly, Senator John Raines, Assemblyman Jotham P. Aldds, Chairman of the Excise Committee; Senator George R. Malby, Senator Hobart Krum, Col. Archie Baxter, and Louis F. Payn met with ex-Senator Platt.

The necessity for the conference was seen during the week when the Raines bill received such a pounding at the hands of those who appeared before the committee. Even though it might be in the interest of the country, it was seen that the project of making the cities pay such an unjust proportion of excise taxes as that contemplated in the Raines bill would be going too far.

Senator Raines, however, had not been convinced of the injustice of this provision of his bill. He held that the cities would lose nothing, as the increased rate of license would make their income under the new system as great as it is now.

It is said, however, by Chairman Hackett that some amendment will be made on that point. The nature of the amendment is yet to be decided upon. The point is a very nice one, and an attempt will be made to draft some ingenious plan whereby revenue may be diverted into the rural districts without arousing too strong a sentiment against the Republican Party in the large cities.

It is admitted that the provision for dividing the revenue equally between the State and the cities endangers the chance of passing the Raines bill. Some concession must be made to meet this objection. But it is not believed that the whole point will be conceded.

The leaders took up what had been called a serious objection to the law. In the hearings it was urged that a convict, under the Raines bill, could enter the saloon business and enjoy immunities from punishment which could not be enjoyed by other men of purer antecedents.

It is proposed to meet this objection by drafting an amendment which will not allow the giving of a license to a man who has been convicted of a felony, or one who is otherwise exempt from punishment under the other provisions of the bill.

Mr. Raines said last evening that he believed his bill would become a law, though it would probably be amended in one or two particulars.

Ex-Senator Platt entertained Speaker Fish and Senator Ellsworth at dinner yesterday.

There was much talk yesterday about the proposed dinner to be given by Gov. Morton for the purpose of bringing about harmony among the now widely divided Republicans. Mr. Platt, however, announced that the death of George Bliss, Gov. Morton's business partner, would undoubtedly result in an indefinite postponement of the affair.

Announcements were made during the afternoon that Mr. Platt, Mr. Lauterbach, Chairman Hackett, Chauncey M. Depew, and Mayor Strong would attend. The expressed determination of the latter to do so was taken as final. Cornelius N. Bliss gave no indication of a change in his determination not to go.

If the dinner is not given, it is probable that some other expedient for securing harmony will be adopted.

George B. Manchester announced in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that he had received an official acknowledgment from Mayor Strong of the receipt of the Germain-Berliner affidavits. The Mayor said he would investigate the charges contained in them, and in any further affidavits that might be sent.

UNKNOWN MEN MAKE THREATS

The Wife and Servants of a Regular Army Officer at Glenham, N. Y., in a State of Alarm.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Lieut. Charles E. Lang, an officer of the United States Army, with headquarters at Boston, recently purchased fifty acres of land near Glenham, upon which he built a house. In his employ are three servants, one a woman. A burglar, with a bag containing diamonds, watches, and silverware which belonged to the family, was found in a bedroom three weeks ago. He was frightened away, leaving his plunder behind him.

Since that time a man has been prowling around the house during the Lieutenant's absence. He presses his face close to the windowpane, and on several occasions has frightened Mrs. Lang into hysterics. The Lieutenant was notified of the stranger's actions, and, being granted a leave of absence from his post, came home to investigate the case. The first thing he did was to purchase a revolver for each member of the household, and instruct them how to use them.

When he returned to Boston many threatening letters were sent to members of the family, and his wife became ill. He again returned to his home, and when he left for Boston last Tuesday he took Mrs. Lang and their child with him. Since their departure the stranger's visits have become more frequent, and on one occasion when Eliza Sloam, one of the servants, was returning from the village she was fired upon by two men.

A letter was received by the hired man to-day stating that if Miss Sloam and Mrs. Lang appeared on the street after dark they would both be killed.

Boiled Water and Impurities.

From The Philadelphia American.

It is generally believed that the most impure water can be rendered pure by boiling, and that in this we have an absolute safeguard against the dangers of water containing disease germs. Now, while it is true that boiling will kill the germs of disease, yet the fact has been brought to our notice by so high an authority as Dr. Charles M. Cresson that, while boiling kills the germs of a particular disease, it yet, in reality, renders the water more impure than it was before, because, by the very death of these germs, dead organic matter is allowed to remain in the water, which it pollutes by putrefaction. Hence, while boiling is a most excellent precaution against the occurrence of typhoid fever or similar diseases, when we have occasion to think the germs of these diseases exist in the water that we drink, yet we must remember that this boiling does not purify the water; it simply removes from it the specific power to produce a specific disease.

Relative Vitality of Men and Women.

From The Baltimore Herald, Feb. 1.

The question as to whether a man or a woman dies first from asphyxiation was argued in the City Court yesterday before Judge Phelps. It was brought by Emil Budnitz, the administrator of the estate of Mary Ryan. Mrs. Ryan and her husband, William Ryan, were both found dead in bed on West Pratt Street one morning in October, 1893. They left property valued at several thousands of dollars. Under the laws of Maryland the wife has the right to claim a third of the property owned by her husband if he should die intestate. Mr. Budnitz, representing the defendant's heirs, made the point that the vitality of a woman was greater than that of a man, and that therefore she and her heirs were the legal owners of the property left by him. The question submitted to the jury was: "Did Mary Ryan survive William Ryan?" After a short consultation the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that both had died at the same time.

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

STERLING SILVER

FOR

WEDDING & ANNIVERSARY GIFTS:

Presentations, Prizes, Favors, etc.

Silver Mounted Leather Goods.

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIANS

A Meeting Held in the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn.

A large and sympathetic audience gathered at the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, last night, of which the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bodish is pastor, to consider the outrages in Armenia. This telegram was sent:

To the President:

Dear Sir—The congregation of the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., cordially indorses the joint resolution passed by Congress calling upon the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty to take immediate steps to discharge their treaty obligations, in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and urges that your Excellency will at once transmit those resolutions to the Governments of the several powers.

The first speaker of the evening was Frederick D. Greene, who is the author of "The Armenian Crisis in Turkey," and lived for several years near where the massacres have occurred. He vividly described the outrages and the present awful destitution.

Arthur B. Cook, Secretary of the Brooklyn Committee for Armenian Relief, made an interesting address. He said:

"It seems idle to question whether we have a duty to Armenia. It is an everyday occurrence to hear men say: 'Those barbarous Turks ought all to be killed.' With such sentiments I have no sympathy. They partake of the barbarity which they condemn. To lightly contemplate the annihilation of the whole Turkish people, or of their ruler, is a thing no more commendable than the action of the Sultan in destroying the Armenians. The Turk as a Turk is not necessarily bad.

"But there is something that should be swept from the face of the earth, and that without delay. It is the Turkish Government as at present constituted. It is an affront to humanity that the present ruler of Turkey is allowed to remain upon his throne. Do you doubt that he is the instigator of these atrocities? If any one really is desirous of proof in this matter he need not go far to find it.

"Is it not plain that Abdul Hamid, by his course with reference to Armenia, is brutalizing and degrading the whole Turkish nation? For which is worse, to be murdered or to become a murderer? The Sultan of Turkey is giving his subjects a horrible lesson in the art of cruelty and murder.

"The salvation of the Armenian nation is, under the circumstances, our first duty, but it is an object of equal importance to save the vast population of the Turkish Empire from the fiendish work in which they are now receiving instruction. The Sultan should be taken from his throne and placed under restraint, for the good of the whole Mohammedan people, who, trained from childhood to believe that Islam, the religion of the sword, is proved true by its success in destroying its enemies, cannot well be lifted to a higher plane of life until the strong arm of power shall, by the merciful suppression of fanatical ferocity, teach them the superiority of a Christian civilization."

WILL HAVE GOOD RESULT

Votes Will Be Gained, Mr. Guthrie Says, by the Revolt of the Better Element of Republicans.

W. D. Guthrie of the law firm of Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele has sent a letter to Cornelius N. Bliss, the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Five Hundred formed to protest against the fraudulent enrollment, in the course of which he says:

I can conceive no greater handicap to the nominee of the National Republican Convention than that our enemies could justly assert that we had sacrificed principle and self-respect, and tolerated fraud and corruption in our own ranks, merely to present what we imagined would be a united front. If the independent voters of the country are convinced that the better element of the Republican Party in the City of New-York has revolted against these methods, and that it will not compromise for any consideration upon a basis that recognizes or tolerates fraud and corruption, it will bring to the support of our standard thousands of votes; while, if, for the sake of harmony, these frauds and this corruption are acquiesced in, such support will be lost to us. Every Republican speaker must then meet the charge that the party in New-York is as corrupt, if not more so, than Tammany Hall; and as for years the better class of Democratic orators have admitted again and again that outside of the City of New-York their greatest handicap was Tammany Hall, so the whole Republican Party will be held to answer for the frauds and corruption now attempted to be condoned.

It cannot be that we have forgotten the lesson in this State when the machine of the Democratic Party prevailed everywhere, and felt that it could defy public opinion. It succeeded, it is true, in carrying primaries and conventions and nominating its creatures; but those nominees were overthrown by an indignant people.

You can do no greater service to the Republican Party in this State and throughout the Nation than to make it known that the great body of self-respecting Republicans in this city have protested and have revolted. It does not make us any the less Republicans. There is no suggestion of "bolting." Nor could the existence of a rival organization within the Republican Party tend to injure it. The purpose, the work, and the end of such an organization would be to retain within the party men who will not otherwise vote with us.

Mr. Guthrie is a member of the Union League, Union, Players, University, Lawyers', and Catholic Clubs. He was associated with Joseph H. Choate and others in arguing the case before the Supreme Court in Washington against the constitutionality of the income tax clauses of the Wilson Tariff act.

CAUGHT FOUR EXCISE LAW VIOLATORS

Dubrey, His Wife, and Children Arrested "Just to Frighten Them."

Chairman Theodore Dwight of the City Vigilance League started out last night with Detectives Callahan and McGuire of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station to find excise violations.

They succeeded in getting two law violators. At Joseph Cousey's, a restaurant with a saloon attachment at 132 West Twenty-sixth Street, about seventy-five persons were found in the restaurant, and in the saloon about a dozen more persons were sitting at tables, drinking. The detectives asked for and received two glasses of beer from the bartender, Louis Tommie, after which they placed the bartender and proprietor under arest.

At one of the tables were Ronald Dubrey, his wife, Marguerite, and their two children. The whole family was taken to the station house. The children cried, and Dubrey and his wife, who speak very little English, were paralyzed with fear.

After making complaint against Cousey and his bartender for violating the excise law, the Sergeant asked what the complaint against the family was. Detective Callahan answered that there was none, and Mr. Dwight said they had been taken to the station house "just to frighten them."

Sergt. Halpin told Dubrey, his wife, and children to go. Before they left the station house Mr. Dwight told them that their experience should be a lesson to them to keep away from saloons on Sunday.

Julien Liegis, who keeps a restaurant at 123 West Twenty-sixth Street, and one of his waiters, Henry De Latre, were arrested. The proprietor has a hotel license, but he was selling liquor without meals, and sold a glass of beer to Detective McGuire, who arrested him.

Philadelphia Car License Receipts.

From The Philadelphia Times.

In a few days the street car licenses for 1896 will be displayed in the cars. The time for taking them out has expired and the Bureau of Highways reports that the companies have paid 1,568 licenses, aggregating $78,400, and had licensed 84 bridge cars, for which they paid $4,200. This makes a total of $82,600 derived by the city from this source, and shows a gain of $5,378 over the receipts of last year.

POLAR EXPLORER HERE

Corston Egeberg Borchgrevink Arrives on the Umbria.

WILL START AGAIN IN THE FALL

The Scandinavian Scientist Claims to Have Been Seventeen Degrees Further South than Any One Else.

Corsten Egeberg Borchgrevink, the Scandinavian explorer of antarctic regions, was a passenger by the Cunard steamship Umbria, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. Mr. Borchgrevink comes here to deliver a series of lectures under the management of Major J. B. Pond.

When seen at the Everett House last night the explorer said he did not know where he would lecture, as he had not seen Mr. Pond, who is to arrange the programme.

Speaking of his life and work, Mr. Borchgrevink said he was born in Christiania thirty-one years ago. He went to sea at an early age, and regretfully abandoned that occupation to go to college. Subsequently he traveled through Europe, and then settled down to scientific study in Dresden.

He went to Australia in 1888, and there joined the Survey Department. Subsequently he became a member of an antarctic expediton which sailed from Melbourne for the Southern seas.

The vessel was the steam whaler Antarctic. She put to sea Sept. 20, 1894, and touched first at Macquarie Island. Campbell Island was next visited, and the place was found in the possession of a few sheep. These had been placed there by the New-Zealand Government for the benefit of castaways. As the island abounds in rich grasses, the animals were leading a luxurious life.

Mr. Borchgovink showed a clipping from an Australian paper, which he said gave an accurate account of the voyage. The clipping says they found the Southern Continent protected from intrusion by an immense ice pack or bar which is very difficult to penetrate. After several weeks of painfully slow progress through this obstruction, the Antarctic gained open water, and soon had the South Polar Continent in sight. The privacy of the penguins on Possession Island was invaded, and cheers given for Sir James Ross and the promoter of the expedition.

A landing on the Antarctic Continent was effected at a place called Cape Adare, in latitude 71.23. The headland rises to a height of 3,779 feet, and from this vantage ground the explorers had a clear view of the coast of Victoria Land west and south as far as the eye could reach. The mainland rose from dark, bare rocks into peaks of perpetual ice and snow 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The large-finned, or blue whale (Phipalus Australis) was met with in large numbers, but there was no sign of the right whale, which Ross had reported as having been frequently seen. The blue whale yields valuable products, but a fast, handy description of steamer, such as is used off the coast of Norway, is required for the purpose of catching.

The fact that Mr. Borchgrevink is to undertake in September a more pretentious expedition to the antarctic has already been made known in cable dispatches. Speaking of the matter last night, the traveler said a company had been formed, capital guaranteed, and it had been agreed to put him in command.

A subsidiary purpose of the enterprise would be a search for seals and cataceans, but the main object was in the interests of science. For this purpose eleven scientists would accompany the party.

"Within ten days' sail of Australia," Mr. Borchgrevink said, "there is an antarctic continent of probably some 4,000,000 square miles in extent. This territory was discovered in 1841 by Sir James Ross, by whom it was named Victoria Land. Sir James Ross, however, did not set foot upon the mainland. He went ashore at Possession Island, off the coast, hoisted the British flag, and claimed the continent as the property of the British nation."

It is his purpose to explore that region. The party, he says, will land first at Cape Adair, and will there erect huts. From that point Mr. Borchgrevink will journey southward, accompanied by three Norwegian scientists whose names he would not disclose.

They will take with them sledges and dogs and will try and find, among other things, the South Magnetic Pole. The ship, in the meantime, will explore around the coast of Victoria Land and Campbell Island, and prosecute that part of the search which relates to seals, whales, and guana beds.

Mr. Borchgrevink claims to have gone 17 degrees further south than any other explorer.

STRIKERS FIGHTING WITH FIRE

Valuable Property of the Chicago and Southern Railway Burned in Two Cities.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 2.—Regardless of the protestations of the striking Chicago & Southern Railway men of their intention to obey the law, there was a fire in the caboose yards adjoining the shops, about 3 o'clock this morning which undoubtedly was started by incendiaries. Every caboose in the yard was destroyed. The shop was saved with difficulty.

Advices from Westfield, twenty miles east of this city, say that the station at that point, together with a large amount of freight, has been destroyed by fire.

It is charged that both fires were started by strikers or their sympathizers.

It is rumored the trainmen will quit work to-morrow and do nothing until an adjustment of the trouble shall be effected. Not a train passed over the line to-day.

Oliver Perry Smith, D. D.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver Perry Smith, the pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration at Pottstown, who has just been signally honored with a call to the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of New-York, to succeed the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, whose health compels him to close a pastorate of more than thirty-five years, is one of the notable figures of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and one of the most gifted and able of its members. Rev. Dr. Beale M. succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Beale M. Schmucker at the Transfiguration Church, going there from St. Augustus's Lutheran Church at the Trappe, the oldest Lutheran Church in the United States, and where he preached fifteen years. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Smith by Ursinus College last June, a college situated within a mile of the Trappe Church.

Sometimes Cautious in Investing.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Shrewd fishermen do not always know what kind of pole is best. This thought is suggested by the remark of the late Peleg Washburn, the man who gave soldiers' monuments to Abbot and Foxcroft. A Dexter bank official approached Washburn, who was well known to be a man of means, with a suggestion that it would be a good thing for him to put some of his money into Western mortgages, which bore a high rate of interest. The old man scratched his pate for a moment, and then blurted out, "I don't like to fish with such a long pole." The force of the metaphor and of the incident is heightened when it is remembered that Washburn was one of the easy victims of Judge Hale of Foxcroft, and loaned him $10,000 on his "town" notes. Perhaps in that case the fish pole was too short for safety.

Mobile's Gun.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

The celebrated cannon, the "Lady Slocumb," was served, it is true, by men of the Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, but it was an Alabama gun, made in this State for defense of Alabama, and was used in the battle at Blakely on the shore of Mobile bay; and no where else. It is almost the sole relic of that great contest which remains in this locality. The Washington Artillery propose to purchase it of its owner—the citizen who paid for its transportation from Blakely to Mobile; and, if the purchase is made, it will be moved to New-Orleans. Are Mobilians willing to part with it? Are they ready to have this relic of the last battle of the war taken far from the scene of its glory? We pause for a reply.

JONES STILL STICKS TO SUGAR

Indications That He Proposes to Keep the House Tariff Bill Away From the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate will not convene again until Tuesday. It has no unfinished business before it, and consequently the course of procedure this week may depend largely upon the action of the Finance Commntee upon the Tariff bill. Republicans hope to be able to report that measure Tuesday, but Mr. Jones of Nevada, who holds the balance of power in the committee, and who has insisted upon the sugar schedule being raised in the same way as the other schedules, said yesterday he thought the bill would not be ready to report on Tuesday. This was said some hours after the free silver amendment had passed the Senate, and is therefore regarded as indicating that Mr. Jones's opposition to the speedy reporting of the Tariff bill had something besides silver back of it.

Mr. Dubois has kept his resolution providing for a distribution of the appropriation bills among the various committees in the background, because of his desire not to antagonize the Silver bill. That being now out of the way, it is not unlikely he may call this resolution up at an early day.

The Cuban resolutions reported last week and the Davis resolutions on the Monroe doctrine, both of which are on the calendar, possibly may be taken up. If they should, they would afford abundant opportunity for debate.

The majority and minority reports in the Dupont case, involving the seat of a Senator from Delaware, will be called up as a privileged question by Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, at the first opportunity.

For routine matters the Senate has the Urgent Deficiency and Pension Appropriation bills ready for consideration. Neither of them is likely to cause a great amount of discussion.

When the Bond Sale bill, with the Senate's free coinage amendment, shall be reported in the House of Representatives tomorrow, it probably will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and if so, when that committee shall meet Tuesday it undoubtedly will recommend non-concurrence in the Senate amendment. But whether or not this bill so amended shall be permitted at once to engage the attention of the House to the exclusion of other business has not been determined. The probabilities are said to be that it will be sent to conference without much debate, and the House will proceed with the Appropriation bills.

The District of Columbia Appropriation bill will come up on Monday for further and, it is expected, final consideration. The Agricultural Appropriation bill is already on the calendar, and the Indian and Military bills are waiting simply to be reported from the committees having charge of their preparation.

The Foreign Affairs Committee will be ready at some time during the week to report the resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for his speeches at Edinburgh, at Boston, England, and an interesting debate will doubtlesss occur when that matter is called up for action.

A GREAT DELUGE IN TEXAS

Rivers Overflow Their Banks—Streets Are Inundated—Railroads Stop Running in Houston.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 2.—Reports from over fifty points in different parts of the State show the heaviest rains known in Texas at this season of the year for years.

Streams are out of their banks and still rising.

Much damage will result. The Brazos River is rising rapidly.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 2.—A perfect deluge of water has fallen here. The water is from two to four feet deep on several streets and on half the lines the street cars could not run.

Some portions of the city are practically isolated. The "Katy" track, near the city, has been washed away, and trains are greatly behind time.

ACCUSED OF MURDER IN SYRIA

Recognized by the Brother of the Man He Is Charged with Killing.

Mitry Kowl, a Syrian, was arrested last night at 57 Washington Street and locked up at the Church Street Station. Later he was taken to Police Headquarters.

The arrest was made on the strength of a letter recently received by Nahoum Hawei of 30 Rector Street, who told Acting Captain Brennan of the Church Street police that his father had asked him to have Kowl arrested and held until the necessary requisition papers could be secured.

Hawei's father, who is in Mount Lebanon, Syria, stated in the letter that Kowl had recently murdered Saloum Hawei, Nahoum's brother, and had escaped, and it was believed had started for America.

Kowi and the Haweis are cousins. The former arrived in the city yesterday morning in the Scotia, and he at once went to the Syrian colony, on Lower Washington Street. While he was eating dinner at 57 Washington Street Hawei came in the place, recognized him, and shortly afterward caused his arrest.

At the restaurant last night a number of Syrians, men and women, some of them being newly arrived immigrants, sat smoking and chatting, but they all professed, through an interpreter, not to know Kowi. The latter, when accused of the murder at the police station, said he was present at the time, but he did not have a hand in it.

Delagoa Bay.

From Chambers's Journal.

The unfortunate selection of the swamp for the site of the town seems inexplicable when it is found that high land rises a quarter of a mile from the river bank and stretches far inland. The higher ground, thickly wooded and covered with short lawnlike grass, is composed of sand, the drift of untold centuries from the bay. The roads in this part of Lourenço Marques are for the most part sandy tracks, where the pedestrian moves with difficulty, the carriage and the jinriksha not at all; but the Government is now constructing good and well-metaled roads to replace these natural paths. Numerous villas have been built in this quarter; tasteful gardens alternate with picturesque copses of native bush. Landward, the eye ranges over boundless expanse of open parklike country, seaward over the sparkling waters of the bay; while the huddled town at the foot of the heights, the spacious river, and the shipping fill up the nearer view. Seen from this point, the natural advantages of Lourenço Marques are apparent to the most casual observation.

It possesses a harbor unrivaled on the continent south of the equator. Delagoa Bay itself is almost landlocked, and sheltered from every breeze that blows except gales from the east, which seldom occur; three navigable rivers flow into it from north, west, and south, while its great expanse is ample enough to afford anchorage for the entire British fleet. English River, on which stands the town, is a mile in width where it enters the bay, and has a depth of water which enables warships to anchor within a stone's throw of the jetty, and ocean steamers of the largest class to discharge their cargoes directly on the wharves. But these advantages are nullified to a great extent by the apathy and incapacity of the Portuguese, who have shown themselves to be unable to cope with the growing influx of trade. The delays which occur in forwarding are so vexatious that merchants in the Transvaal still prefer the costlier and longer but more expeditious route through Cape Colony and Natal.

In the hands of its present owners, Delagoa Bay is a useless and expensive possession, and the obvious advantages of the new railway are to a great extent lost. But if held by a progressive power, Lourenco Marques would develop at once into a first-class port, an invaluable coaling station, and a strategic naval base of the greatest importance. The power that holds Delagoa Bay will dominate the coast from Cape Point to Guardaful, besides holding the key to the internal trade of the wealthiest part of South Africa. To whom will it fall? The question is one which is daily debated throughout the length and breadth of the South African States, to all of which the question is one of vital interest. It cannot long remain in the feeble hands which hold it now, whose pretense of power is a mockery and a byword even among the native hordes they are supposed to control.

THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

THE GENUINE

PIPER HEIDSIECK SEC.

$25.90 a Basket.

FOR SALE BY

All Grocers and Wine Merchants.

TWICE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

A Young Woman's Determined Effort to Jump into the River.

WORE COSTLY CLOTHES AND JEWELRY

Sent to Bellevue Hospital, Found to be Sane, and Discharged—Says She Had No Wish to Kill Herself.

Among the few passengers in one of the cross-town Twenty-third Street cars about 3 o'clock y

CROWDS AT LONG BRANCH

Thousands of Sightseers View the Stranded St. Paul.

STEAMER STILL FIXED IN THE SAND

Northeasterly Wind Predicted for To-day, When There Is a Possibility that the Liner Will Be Floated.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 2.—There was no change in the position of the St. Paul to-day, although there was a strong effort made this morning to move her from the sands. The tide was then at its best, but although the tugs strained and labored and the kedge cables were stretched taut, there seemed to be no movement in response to the labors.

Word came last night from Capt. Shackford, Superintendent of the International Navigation Company, who was on the steamer, that the St. Paul had been moved eight feet. This is not apparent from the shore, from which the ship appears to be in the same relative position as she was a week ago to-day. The only change apparent from the shore is in the angle at which she points toward the shore. Those who saw her Friday, after she had been slewed about a little, say there is no change from that day, but that she is further away from the bluff is shown by the taking up of the telephone wire which stretched from the shore to the ship.

This was the greatest day Long Branch has ever seen, so far as crowds were concerned. Never since the day Longfellow and Bassett ran their famous race at Monmouth Park has the city contained so many people as were here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The crowds departed to-night as best they might, and the sun set on a tired and foodless Long Branch.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey intended to run a special train from New-York to-day for the accommodation of the visitors who wished to see the stranded ship and did not want to make the early start necessary to catch the regular train. Instead of running one, four trains came from New-York. The Pennsylvania Road intended to run a special from Philadelphia to this place, but when the hour arrived for the train to start there were upward of 20,000 people waiting to take it, and eight others were sent out to carry the great crowd across this State to the ocean to see the plight of the ship whose home office is in the Quaker City, and which was built at Cramps' yard. The size of the trains varied from nine to fifteen cars each. All were jammed with sightseers, and so great was the crowd that many had to stand the entire journey.

The crowds poured into this place until the town was full and running over. The great point of attraction was the bluff, and on it for hours stood the people. The ground was soaked from the rain and snow of yesterday, and thousands climbed down to the beach, preferring it to the bluff. Thus the great crowd stood and wondered and commented and shivered under the northwest wind that cut through the warmest wraps and caused every one to turn up the collars of coats and capes. The St. Paul rocked fore and aft under the influence of the wind and waves.

One locality in Long Branch will probably be renamed and serve as a perpetual reminder of the stranding of the ship and the record-breaking day. The incident which gave a start to the proposed change afforded considerable amusement to those who could appreciate the joke. Conductor M. R. Muiford of the Central Railroad brought down one of the specials from New-York. When the train was pulling into Branchport he stuck his head into one of the cars and shouted "Change cars for St. Paul."

The real destination of the crowd, as appeared on their tickets, was East Long Branch, but every one jumped from his seat and made for the transfer. There were several railroad officials in the car, and they appreciated the joke and laughed over it, and later in the day seriously discussed the proposal to change the name of East Long Branch to St. Paul. This, it was argued, would commemorate the stranding of the biggest craft that ever bumped her nose into Jersey soil, and would lessen the confusion resulting from the similarity of names in this vicinity.

The scenes on the beach when the great crowds arrived reminded one forcibly of the palmy days, when this was the gay seaside resort and the Summer capital of the Nation.

The thrifty natives were not slow to take advantage of the invasion, and extensive preparations were made to provide creature comforts for the hungry and thirsty horde. Hundreds had been expected, but thousands came. Many of the hotels had prepared elaborate menus for the day, and not a few of the saloon keepers could not resist the temptation to turn an honest, or otherwise, penny from the rush, all the more welcome because it was unexpected. In view of the fact that only recently Judge Glover revoked the licenses of twenty saloon keepers for selling liquor Sundays, the boldness of the lawbreakers can only be accounted for by the great temptation.

Every hotel and restaurant was open, and each was besieged by the famishing multitude, and when theirs and the fakirs' supplies ran out, as they did before 1 o'clock, groceries, butchers' shops, bakeries, and delicatessen stores were thrown open, and sold food until none remained.

Boys selling pictures of the St. Paul coined money. Professional crooks mingled with the crowd on shore and escaped unmolested. Several persons reported the loss of watches, pocketbooks, and jewelry to the police. The fishermen had been charging fifty cents a head to row persons around the ship, but an enterprising Swede cut the price to twenty-five cents, and they had to follow suit. Persons offered the fishermen as high as two dollars if they could get them on board, but this was impossible, a strict order prevailing against any one being allowed on board except on official business.

The wind was strong from the northwest all day, and between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, it registered 48 miles an hour at the local weather bureau. It fell to 24 miles in the afternoon, and when the sun set, it became very faint. The result of the northwest wind was an extremely low tide, lower in fact than at any other time since the liner stranded. When the tide was at its lowest, there was not over five feet of water on the bar. Sixteen feet of the red water line of the St. Paul showed, indicating that the steamer was in the sand and clay to the depth of at least six feet. The two screws were out of water nearly all day.

When the ship was moved at high water last evening, Frederick Reilly, who has charge of the telephone on board, was compelled to play out on the wire to prevent it from snapping in two. He estimated that the steamer moved twenty feet.

Capt. Merritt, one of those in charge of floating the ship, says that she is below the sand in the sticky clay, making it exceedingly hard to move her. He further says that she is in a fairly easy position, and will be pulled off with two or three more high tides.

Displayman Martin, who has daily weather reports from Washington, to-day received the following message from W. L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington:

"Winds probably shift to northeasterly by or before Monday evening, increasing to much force. Notify stranded steamer St. Paul."

The barometer was falling to-night, an evidence that the storm predicted is on its way. Mr. Martin said to-night that, in his opinion, the St. Paul will be floated either to-morrow or Tuesday.

Four Colors in the Family Circle.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

Mr. John Black died on Monday at the old homestead, Edgeware Road, North Yarmouth, in her eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Black was one of the oldest and most respected residents of Elgin County, and mother-in-law of Mr. Archibald Blue, Director of the Bureau of Mines. An odd circumstance is that Mrs. Black's maiden name was Brown, and her mother's name was White. Thus Mr. Wilson Blue of The Toronto Globe staff, son of Mr. Archibald Blue, has had for four generations the names White, Brown, Black, and Blue.

SENTRY ON THE GHOST WALK

Stories of a Lonely Post near the Cemetery at Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Feb. 1.—If there is one time more than another when a soldier thinks longingly of a home, and of the comforts of civil life, it is when he is on sentry duty, pacing to and fro, on a lonely post, during the still hours of night. But no matter how lonesome the post, or how dark the night, the sentry, with his rifle, has nothing to fear in these times, unless he believes in uncanny things. There are some men in the service whose imaginations hatch out things to frighten them.

Sentry Post No. 4 at this place is called by the soldiers the "Ghost Walk." It extends along the west outskirt of the post, and is situated in a hollow by the soldiers' graveyard. Soldiers who walk this post at night have interesting tales to relate. This is the quietest section of the reservation. In Summer the buzz of insects and the occasional chirp of a bird are about all that occur to break the stillness of the night. Some of the men, in spinning yarns about this walk, will describe the quiet which preceded the blood

Very Cold. Cape Overhead.

curdling occurrence they are about to relate as being so profound that they could hear the "fiddlers" walking in the mud of the creek near by.

It is of common occurrence for a sentry on No. 4 to see ghostly looking objects crouching behind tombstones in the cemetery. A man who was doing duty on the "Ghost Walk" one night cleared up one of these mysteries. The night was very dark, and the sentry's attention was drawn to a white object which was moving about in the cemetery. He advanced to the gate, and the "ghost" disappeared behind a headstone. He watched for several moments, during which time the white thing rose above the stone several times, and after remaining in view a little more than a second would suddenly disappear. The sentry almost lost heart, when he noted the strange actions of the form which appeared and disappeared so suddenly, whether behind the stone or down into the grave he did not like to consider.

He was about to retreat, when suddenly he recovered a little courage, and, without advancing a step, dropped to his knee, and, taking the blank ammunition out of his gun, replaced it with a ball cartridge. The clinicking of the lock of the gun as he closed the breech and cocked the hammer echoed through the cemetery and brought an unearthly yell from behind the tombstone. At the same time the white object came into view. The sentry was so unnerved at the sight that he could not lift his gun, and the stood terror-stricken as the object moved toward him.

"Don't you know me, Charlie?" inquired the supposed ghost, when he came nearer, and the sentry recognized one of his comrades. He was in his shirtsleeves, and had just been over the ditch to get a half-pint at the little inn just beyond the line. After the sentry had congratulated his friend on his narrow escape, "ghost" and sentry took a much-needed drink together, and parted. The soldier who had gone over the ditch violated one of the strictest rules of the post, and he was returning through the graveyard to avoid being challenged by the sentry.

The sentry box in which the sentry stands in stormy weather, on No. 4 Post, is an object of curiosity. The boards of the little building are covered with pictures of hideous things. Some are carved with knives, and others drawn with pencil. They

When the Mercury Drops Below Zero.

represent grinning skulls, crossbones, and various kinds of spooks as the soldiers see them.

Young soldiers have several times been frightened off this walk by spectres which they claimed to have seen. One young soldier said that a white object occupied his sentry box one stormy night after forcing him out into the rain. He ran to the officer of the guard, and refused to return to his post.

In Winter when the headstones and mounds are covered with snow the place has a decidedly ghostly appearance at night, but the sentries in severe weather have something real to trouble them without thinking of weird noises and things. This post is situated on a hill. Being almost surrounded by water the wind has a clear sweep over the land, and the cold weather is keenly felt. Everything that can possibly be provided for the protection of these sentries from the penetrating cold winds is furnished by the Government. In the recent cold snap, when the mercury fell several degrees below zero here, the sentries wore buffalo coats, and fur gloves and hoods. The buffalo coats, of which this post has only sixteen—enough for the guard—are kept in the guard house, to be worn only in extremely cold weather by men walking on post. The Government has only a limited number of these coats, and they cannot be purchased or drawn by the soldiers.

The mounting of the guard, which consists of seventeen men, one of whom is the orderly for the commanding officer, takes place at 9 o'clock every morning. The non-commissioned officers of the guard are one Sergeant, called commander of the guard, a Sergeant of the guard, and three corporals. There are five sentry posts. On posts Nos. 1, 2, and 4 the sentry is changed every two hours in cold weather. On the others, Nos. 3 and 5, which are supernumerary posts for the guarding of prisoners, the sentries remain on duty from the sounding of retreat until reveille the next morning.

The officer of the day, who is a Lieutenant assigned to duty each morning by the commander, visits the sentries at 12:30 in the morning and at noon each day, to receive reports, if any, and give instructions. One of the many stories that has greatly amused the soldiers is of a recruit who enlisted here several years ago. In due time the recruit was placed on his first guard duty. He was walking his post between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, when he discovered a man advancing. He quickly brought his gun to a level, and commanded:

"Who goes there?"

"Officer of the day," came the answer.

"Well, you'd better get to your quarters as fast as your legs will carry you, for officer of the night will be around in a minute."

BROTHERS OF NAZARETH

The Ceremony of Profession by a Novice.

SERVICE FULL OF MUSIC AND RITUAL

A Lay Order in the Episcopal Church, Entered Only After a Long Novitiate—The Brotherhood's Objects.

It is only after a long novitiate that a brother is admitted to full membership in the Brotherhood of Nazareth, this lay order in the Episcopal Church. This ceremony of profession does not, therefore, occur so often but that the public services attached to it attract a large and attentive audience. The last occasion of this kind took place a week ago Wednesday, in the Transfiguration Chapel, at West Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, and was attended with a grand musical service.

The chapel without is plain and unassuming. Within it is attractive. It has two aisles, dividing the chapel in three sections of pews—a large central section and two side sections. It is finished in dark wood. The chapel is built due east and west. In the east are the chancel choir and altar. The organ is to the right of the choir. On a slightly raised platform is the choir and altar. On the day named the altar was appropriately draped. Centrally on its upper portion was a large and chaste silver cross. Back of it, in a row, were six tall wax candles, fully three feet high. In front of them were two taller candles. To the right and left of the cross were two candelabra, each bearing seven candles, the inner candle of each being the highest. To the right and left of the cross were masses of pure white flowers.

The morning ceremony consisted of three parts, the profession of a Brother of Nazareth, a morning service and sermon, and, finally, the holy communion. After a voluntary, voices in song were heard in an annex of the chapel, and soon the procession of choristers entered the chapel. They were preceded by a crucifer, holding aloft a cross. The choristers were clad in black cassocks and white cottas, or capes. As the last of the choristers entered, the procession of altar boys, Brothers of Nazareth, and clergy joined them from the vestry. Two altar boys preceded them, clad in scarlet cassocks, covered by white lace capes. The officiant, the Rev. J. J. Rowan Spong, closed the procession. His vestments were of white, and he wore a cape with "I. H. S." upon it, and a beretta.

The procession marched into the chancel and divided, the choristers and Brothers of Nazareth taking their places in the seats on the right and left, while the priests proceeded to the altar, where the Rev. Mr. Spong removed his beretta and made a deep bow before the cross. Meanwhile the singing continued, and at its close the ceremony of profession was performed. This is long, and includes the novice's profession, the blessing of the crucifix and girdle which are given him, and many prayers and songs.

The scene was an impressive one. The officiant knelt before the altar, with an altar boy on either side of him, while the brother to be professed knelt back of him, at the foot of the altar. The altar, with its rich and chaste drapings, was flooded with light, the whole contrasting with the dark-brown, monkish garb of the Brethren of Nazareth, all of whom wear girdles and crucifixes. That ceremonial being closed, the clergy and Brothers of Nazareth left the chapel and entered the vestry. Meanwhile the music continued, and the congregation remained in their seats.

Later the clergy re-entered. The procession was led by a crucifer. Next came two Brothers of Nazareth—one bearing a censer and the other a thurifer. The censer was swinging to and fro, emitting clouds of rich, balsamic incense. Then came the clergy. The Rev. L. C. Rich was the priest. He was supported by a deacon and a sub-deacon. The deacon was the Rev. J. J. Rowan Spong, and the sub-deacon the Rev. C. R. D. Crittenton. The priests were in the full vestments as called for by the Prayer Book of Charles II. When at the altar the celebrant took a position opposite the cross, with the deacon to his right and the sub-deacon to his left. All three removed their berettas and made a deep bow. The priest took the censer, swinging it before the altar, at its sides and ends, and over its ornaments. Soon music and incense filled the chapel. Back of the priests was the new Brother of Nazareth.

The Missa di Angelis, or Mass of the Angels, was sung. For the first time in this city a Gregorian mass was rendered. Then followed the reading of the Epistle and Gospel for the day. The whole service was musical. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, who is the President of the brotherhood. After the appropriate sermon, the offertory was taken for a fund for a home and chapel for the brotherhood. The holy communion followed, and then the benediction. At the request of the Rev. Mr. Rich, Hamilton D. B. MacNeil, the organist of the General Theological Seminary, conducted the musical service. He and the choristers are theological students.

The service of the day, it is asserted, is not of Romish origin, but a part of the Catholic heritage of the Anglican Church. Strict churchmen maintain that ritual is of use so far as it increases reverence toward God, and is an act of worship so far as it safeguards Christian doctrines and teaches the people. As to the vestments of members of the brotherhood, as there is no direction in the American Prayer Book as to what vestments priests shall wear, reference must be had to the rubrics of the Church of England. The first Prayer Book of Edward VI. required the use of vestments. Vestment properly means chasuble, stole, amice, and maniple. It required the deacon of the celebration to be vested in a cunicle. The Prayer Book of 1549 did not go far enough to suit the Continental Reformers and the English Puritans. That Prayer Book is sometimes called the Foreigners' Prayer Book. By the rubric of this book, alb, vestment, and cope were forbidden. The concessions made were a vain concession to the foreign element. The reign of Queen Mary, 1553, put an end to its use. The Prayer Book was restored under Elizabeth in 1559. The rubric forbidding vestments was omitted, and the use of those ornaments specified in 1549 was required. The minister, at the time of communion, and at all other times in his ministrations, was to use such ornaments in the church as were in use by authority of Parliament in the second year of King Edward VI. This rubric was confirmed in the first revision, (1662, Charles II.,) and remains to this day. Inventories taken during the reign of Edward mention the following: Copes, vestments, crosses, and candlesticks; censers, chalice, paten, &c.

This lay order in the Episcopal Church is said to be the first of its kind in the Church in this country. A man who wishes to join it has to be first a visitor for six weeks, with no set form of dress, and no rules to obey; postulant, one year, plain black cassock, black leather belt; novice, three years, brown habit of the order, unknotted girdle; professed, habit, girdle with three knots, and crucifix. Profession has to be renewed every three years.

The brotherhood are in attendance at St. Andrew's Cottage, at Farmingdale, L. I. They have a boys' lodging house in charge, and also St. Lawrence Chapel, at Ruhberg, Ulster County, N. Y., there are three cottages, recreation houses for young men of moderate means. They have in charge the Priory Farm, at Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y. The St. Paul's Training School for Boys is another of their enterprises. The order is engaged in works of mercy and the betterment of men and boys, as well as the poorer classes.

Played with Stolen Money.

Edward Casey, fifteen years old, of 581 Third Avenue, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with larceny. The lad was employed as a collector and errand boy by Susan Ray, who has a laundry at 105 West Thirty-eighth Street. She sent the boy out collecting Saturday, and among the other places he went to was the home of Robert Speirs, the banker, of 540 Fifth Avenue. There the lad collected $6.80. When he returned to the store he did not hand over to his employer the returns from the bill. Suspecting that something was wrong, she sent another lad around to the house, and the banker called and showed his receipt. Casey then admitted that he had stolen the money, and said that he had lost it playing craps with colored boys. He said that he had stolen over $15 that day, and [illegible] before. Magistrate Mott held the boy in $500 bail for trial.

Experiences of a Professional Tour

BY MARY ANDERSON

A graphic picture of the life of an actress "on the road."

IN THE FEBRUARY

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Ten Cents

ON ALL NEWS-STANDS

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia

COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

DR. SCHUMANN TALKS ABOUT HIS TRAVELS

Unpleasant Proximity to Rattlesnakes While He Slept.

From The San Francisco Call, Jan. 7.

"When I was collecting specimens of plants and animals in Zacatecas," said the noted Dr. Maximilien Schumann yesterday, "I had an experience with rattlesnakes which came near being the death of me."

The doctor had just returned from Sacramento, where he had been for a couple of days on a hunting trip. He is the Belgian explorer and naturalist who went through Africa, and is now bound to Thibet for the Baron de Rothschild and the Institution of Natural Sciences of Luxemburg. In telling of his adventures, he said:

"I had gone a day's journey on horseback from the City of Zacatecas to the southeast to examine some old Toltec ruins there. These are known as the Quemada ruins. They are very extensive. I got there late at night. I had shot a couple of doe on the way, and had thrown them across my pack animal.

"On my arrival within the ruins I lit a fire to get my supper, after which I spread my blankets and lay down. In the morning when I woke up I threw my hand outside of the blanket and it almost touched a big poisonous rattlesnake. I escaped by the merest chance.

"Looking toward my feet, what was my astonishment to see rattlesnakes all over the blankets. There were six of them, besides the one that had so narrowly missed my hand.

"The reptiles were not the Crotalus horrichus, or Diamond crotalus, known in California, but the Crotalus miliarius, found in the hot regions. They are very poisonous. When I had lit my fire in the evening I could not see the snakes, which, I presume, had crept along the walls. The altitude of Zacatecas and the old ruins is between 7,000 and 8,000 feet, and it gets quite cold at night.

"My fire was undoubtedly what attracted them. When they got out toward it they found my bed, and, discerning the warm blankets, crawled up on them and went to sleep. I have always thought it was almost miraculous that I escaped being bitten. As I did not want the snakes, having already all I wanted, I killed them, and nailed them all to the adobe wall, with my card on each.

"The lizards and other reptiles which I got there I salted away in casks and forwarded to Europe. It is a general belief among the Indians, notably among the Creeks, Cherokees, and Choctaws in the Indian Territory, where I was for a time, that if one is bitten by a rattlesnake, all he has to do to prevent fatality is to eat the snake. But I never discovered any virtue in this. The best remedy is to immediately bind a thong above the wound, so that the poison cannot circulate higher. Then cut an incision below the wound and squeeze out as much blood as possible. Then, if to the wound is made an application of potash, or any alkali, there is almost no danger.

"I got the best collection of reptiles from Mexico and forwarded them to Europe that has ever been seen there. The rattlesnakes were so plentiful that they could be seen by thousands and thousands.

"I had a good many rough experiences. Several times I could get almost nothing to eat. Once I was refused anything to eat by the Indians when I hadn't had anything to eat for nearly two days before. I travelled with two horses and sometimes three. I rode one and carried my packs on the other. I was armed with a Smith & Wesson six-shooter, a Winchester rifle, and a European shotgun. Previous to going to Chihuahua and Zacatecas I had collected specimens in Texas, as well as in the Indian Territory. Down on an island in the Rio Grande the Indians not long since, while I was in the vicinity, killed United States Marshal Jones. They are very savage and suspicious. I got along without trouble, though they were at times ugly.

"In regard to my experiences in Africa, I went there in 1889 for the Belgian Government, and staid eighteen months. I landed at the port of Bannana, in the Congo Free State, and went 700 miles up in the interior. I had a number of guards, and besides these, thirty native carriers.

"There were then no railroads, nothing but a wilderness. We proceeded to several native towns, some of which had as many as 60,000 inhabitants each. We reached successively Boma, Viva, and Matadi, the latter being at the first Congo falls. Thence we proceeded to Leopoldville, and on further into the interior. The houses of the towns are all made of banana leaves, except where the Arabs were. Their houses were of adobe, sometimes of stone. Each town was governed by some form of religion.

"These natives have 800 different languages and over 300 different religions. Stanley doesn't state that. The Mangalas, for instance, have a religion in which three different kinds of goats to typify the spirits influencing them. The white goat, which is good, lives in the water. The black goat, which is bad, lives in the mountains, and then there is a red goat, which always lives in trees. It is supposed to influence women.

"The region through which I passed with my cavalcade was infested with all kinds of wild and ravenous beasts. There were so many leopards that one hardly dare sleep at night. Then there was an abundance of black and yellow lions, elephants, and rhinoceros, besides some tigers. I killed all kinds of animals except tigers. I never got one of them, though I would have liked to.

"In regard to my journey to Thibet, which I have undertaken for the Baron de Rothschild of Paris and the Institution of Sciences of Luxemburg, I expect to be gone four years. I want to return in time for the exposition at Paris, and after that I will settle down. While I am abroad I will study Sanskrit, as well as explore and collect new and strange animals and botanical specimens.

"My primary object in going to Thibet, aside from the explorations, is to collect orchids for the Baron de Rothschild. The Baron has at present the best collection in the Old World, and his wife, the Baroness, is an authority on orchids. I am to get new varieties. These are to be had on the Brahma Poutra River.

"It is true that travelling in Thibet is very dangerous. Vice President Leo Dumaril of the Paris Geological Society was killed there last year. His head was found in one place and his instruments in another. Parts of his body were found in other places. I shall travel on horseback. That is my way of getting around. I expect to go over a large part of continental Asia in this way. The Luxemburg Institution of Sciences desires me to collect reptiles almost exclusively for it.

"I would like to kill a grizzly bear in California before I leave, but I am told they are now difficult to find, so I presume I will have to give that up. I expected to sail on the steamer of the 9th, but I understand now that I cannot reach Canton by it, so I shall be obliged to wait for the next steamer."

Carried Away by the Game.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Belle—Do you understand anything about baseball?

Nell—Oh, indeed I do. I went to a match last Summer for the first time, and you can't imagine what an interesting game it is. Why, do you know, before the first inning was over, I was perfectly frantic with excitement, as could tell of the [illegible]

TO YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

DR. SILVERMAN DISCUSSES THEIR OPPORTUNITIES AND DUTIES.

America the Most Promising Field—Youth the Time to Lay a Substantial Foundation.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, in the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday delivered a lecture on "The Young Men and Women of To-day; Their Opportunities and Their Duties."

"There is a great lesson in opportunities," he said. "God has placed us in a ready-made universe. Look out on this mass of human lives. You speak of a sea of humanity, of tides in the affairs of men, of the ocean of life being calm, or ruffled and stormy. While we speak thousands are being born, thousands are dying, thousands are rejoicing, thousands are in sorrow, and more thousands are building up or destroying.

"Other thousands are advancing civilization, while others are following in their wake denouncing or retarding. And this is called life. It seems like a great perpetual warfare. The world is the battlefield. We are all soldiers. The opportunities for victory are before us. Will we seize them? Will we be watchful, alert, and quick to grasp the fleeting laurel ere it is beyond our reach? Opportunity is like a bird that has flown into your room. You close the window instantly and it is yours. But watch to see what the bird is, and while you watch, it is gone never to return, but probably has flown into the clutch of another.

"There is a penalty for every opportunity that is lost. It comes to us in some form. We cannot escape the punishment for our weakness. Every lost opportunity leaves us much worse than before.

"Youth is the time for building up a physical manhood. Neglect it and you will in future years draw in vain for physical strength when you are emaciated in body.

"Youth is the time to store intellectual manhood with food against the Winter. Neglect it and in time to come your judgment will fail and make you a ranting clown.

"If you would live and act and take your place in life, then watch the passing show and seize the place and play your part well. Like Sir Walter Raleigh, place your lace jacket into the mire at the right moment and gain a Queen's favor. The world is thy queen. Serve her when she needs thee most and she will smile and bless thee and crown thee victor.

"It seems to most inquirers that there never were so many opportunities presented to young men and women as to-day. I class men and women together, for it is one of the great signs of the times that almost all opportunities are presented to both alike. At least most of the opportunities that are open to men are open also to women. The halls of colleges and universities, with few exceptions, are open to both sexes. So are the arts and sciences and the professions. We have made wondrous progress since we obliterated the barriers that separate men and women in the intellectual competitions. This has stimulated both sexes, and opened up new avenues of research and amplified the fields of knowledge. And especially are we in America favored with ever new and grand occasions for preferment. In the words of Emerson, 'we live in a new and exceptional age; America is another name for opportunity.'

"America is the new-born empire of the world. It is the land of possibilities, the embryo of a new civilization. As has been well said, the world's sceptre passed from Persia to Greece, from Greece to Italy, from Italy to Great Britain, and from Great Britain the sceptre is to-day departing. It is passing to the Greater Britain, to this land of America. Soon, perhaps, the day will come when Britain will be part of the Greater America that will stretch across the sea. On this continent we are approaching the noonday splendor of a most magnificent progress.

"America was a weak, struggling infant at the beginning of the century. At the close she has reached the full vigor of national manhood. And with this greatness before us, who can say what will be the history of another century? We are not yet at the zenith of America's greatness. With vast resources yet undeveloped, with lands untilled, treasures still unearthed, and metals still unmined; with civilization still next door to the wilderness, there are degrees of progress and greatness still unattained in this strangely favored land."

Calvary Church Musical Service.

The twenty-third special musical service at Calvary Church was rendered last evening before a large audience. The choir was in excellent condition and sang brilliantly. Dr. Parry's anthem "Hear My Words, Ye People" was sung. The important bass and treble solos were well rendered, but the chorus did even better work than the soloists. Whether power or delicacy was required, the chorus was equal to the demand. The service was under the direction of the organist and choirmaster, Clement R. Gale.

West 14th St.

1870 1807

TRADE MARK

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARE PATTERN PARAGONS.

A rosy, gorgeous carpet, such as we have in stock, makes the tone of a whole room "happy"; exerts its influence on the occupant, and is the direct cause of many a contented hour. Such is the influence of an inanimate object.

We are ready to furnish such floor-coverings at a minimum of cost. We are holding the manufacturers to their contracts, made when labor and wool were at the lowest cost known for years, but these contracts are fast giving out, so our prices too must soon go up.

Examine our stock of furniture, clocks, rugs, etc., all at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new goods.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Store, Fulton Av., near Fulton St.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM CHURCHES.

Zion and St. Timothy, Episcopal	$415.16
Messiah, Unitarian	249.65
Madison Avenue, Methodist	167.62
Holy Communion, Episcopal	81.33
St. Michael's, Episcopal	34.18
St. Luke's, Episcopal	20.00
Moravian, German	5.00
Second Street, German Methodist	3.00

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

By Wynkcop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co.	$140.00
William B. Lent	25.00
Ferguson Brothers	25.00
Howard Mansfield	10.00
Smith, Baker & Co	10.00
Robert V. McKim	10.00
Billwiller Brothers	10.00
Thomas F. Cock	10.00
Atwood, Violett & Co	10.00
F. A. O. Schwartz	5.00
R. W. Carroll	5.00
Mark Aronson	5.00
Lewis & Conger	5.00
Star of Israel Lodge, I. O. S. B.	5.00

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the collection:

Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard	$250.00
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt	250.00
Mrs. Mary B. Wheeler	200.00
Mrs. C. L. O.	30.00
Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs	25.00
Mrs. John M. White	25.00
Mrs. Samuel A. Fisk	10.00
Mrs. James W. Gerard	10.00
Mrs. W. K. Thorn	10.00
Mrs. W. M. Evarts	10.00
Mrs. J. A. Robinson	10.00
Mrs. S. N. Benjamin	10.00
Mrs. David Thomson	10.00
Mrs. Richard Irvin	10.00
Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr.	10.00
Mrs. C. D. Stickney	10.00
Mrs. A. M. Dodge	10.00
Mrs. Richard S. Ely	10.00
Mrs. May A. Hoyt	5.00
Mrs. Mary A. Haldane	5.00
Mrs. John Benjamin	5.00
Mrs. A. H. Wyant	5.00
Mrs. J. B. Lansing	5.00
Mrs. J. N. Benedict	5.00
Mrs. John N. Beekman	5.00
Mrs. Henry Rosenwald	5.00
Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr.	5.00
Mrs. William H. Hume	5.00

Mrs. Lowery requests all members of the auxiliary having collection boxes to send them in at their earliest convenience.

BROOKLYN Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

—Dr. Meredith will give a series of Bible talks in the Association Building Thursday evening, beginning next Thursday. The general theme will be "The Making of the Bible." This course is arranged along the lines of the development of our English Bible from its earliest beginnings—where the Bible came from, who wrote it, and why it was written. Events will be grouped around important historical epochs and individuals. The special topics and dates are: Feb. 6—"The Bible of Christ and His Apostles"; Feb. 13—"The Story of the Manuscript"; Feb. 20—"The Story of the Samaritan Pentateuch and the Versions"; Feb. 27—"John Wickliffe and the First English Bible"; March 5—"William Tyndale and His Times"; March 12—"William Tyndale and His Translation"; March 19—"The Authorized Version"; March 26—"The Revised Version." The speaker yesterday afternoon was the Rev. G. N. Makeley, pastor of the Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church. William R. Williams, the tenor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, sang.

—An important event in Young Men's Christian Association circles in Brooklyn during the last week was the election of officers and Directors for the ensuing year. The principal officers are: President—Frederick B. Schenck; Vice Presidents—Willis L. Ogden and Frederic B. Pratt; Recording Secretary—Frank H. Parsons; Treasurer—Samuel Rowland. Mr. Schenck is now entering upon his seventh term as President of the Brooklyn association. The new Directors are Frank H. Parsons, Silas M. Giddings, Frederic B. Pratt, Albro J. Newton, Frank L. Sniffen, and Edward P. Lyon. The new board has opened the bowling alleys to every member of the association. They were formerly used by only members of the physical department. This will be good news to bowlers in Brooklyn, as the Central alleys are among the finest in the city.

—The Polytechnic and High School teams met on the handball court, in the Central gymnasium, Saturday morning. In the afternoon the "Poly" and Central teams also played an exciting game. The basket ball team will play the Te-To-Tums of New-York Feb. 4 in the latter's gymnasium, in East Twenty-third Street. A game with the Washington Heights team on the night of Feb. 14 is also probable, and arrangements are being made to play the Basket Ball team of Dr. Savage's gymnasium.

—Basket ball enthusiasts have been excited over the outcome of the Yale-Central game, and it is probable that the Centrals will play a return game in New-Haven during the coming month. The Central boys were much chagrined at the outcome of their match, and the coming game will be a hot one. If the Centrals should win this game, it is probable that the third of the series will be played in this city the latter part of February.

—A new club has been formed by members of the Civil Government Class for the furtherance of interests in this study. The instructor, R. B. Gwillin, will, as lecturer, carry out the plan of study already in use, and the evening's proceedings will be varied by discussions and presentations of papers written by the members.

—The annual Young Men's Christian Association State Convention is to be held Feb. 20-23 in Newburg. Brooklyn will send a number of delegates, who will propose some important changes in the work to be done by the association during the coming year.

—Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter will appear in Association Hall to-morrow night in "Flirts and Matrons," a monologue in eight tableaus, illustrating the life of the modern woman. This is the sixth entertainment in the regular members' course.

—The second social of the Bible Study Club of the Central Association was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Packard, 241 Henry Street. An interesting musical and literary programme was thoroughly enjoyed.

Convention of Berith Abraham.

Four hundred and fifty delegates of the Independent Order of Berith Abraham met in convention at the Lyceum Opera House, Thirty-fourth Street near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The order is a charitable one. The newly elected officers are Edward Kohn, Grand Master; F. Scheinsky, First Deputy Grand Master; Edward Wertheim, Grand Secretary; Ignatz Reich, Grand Treasurer; Max Schurtz, Endowment Treasurer, and Leopold Moschowitz, counsel for the order.

The convention will continue to-day and to-morrow.

HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE

PROF. ADLER'S LECTURE BEFORE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

Opposed to Single Life—Divorces Should Be Granted Only in Extreme Cases, He Urges.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday on "The Strengthening of the Marriage Tie When Enfeebled."

"I undertake to say," he said, "that marriage is better than celibacy. I do not wish to reflect on the motives of people who lead a single life. Some of them are too contemptible to consider. For instance, those who are too lazy to make the change in their life. They think that married life will necessitate a change in their style of living. They wait until absolutely sure of sufficient means to continue the same style of life, thereby wasting the best years of their life. They are punished sufficiently by their own conduct.

"All honor to those who refrain from marriage on account of the taint of hereditary disease. It would be better for the human race if there were many more such. Better not wed at all if the marriage is unworthy. It is an excellent thing that many young women are learning to be self-dependent and self-supporting. It is to be commended, whether such a woman marries or not.

"There are compensations in single life. The single persons can devote themselves with greater energy to self-culture and to some particular work in life. Every wife should be a helpmate to her husband and stimulate him to greater efforts. If he is illiterate and she intellectual, she can teach him patience and concentration of mind, and aid him in his education. If both be literary, the wife can be a pleasant companion. There is no higher enjoyment than intellectual pursuits when the wife can share the literary delights of the literary husband.

There is a new law of marriage recently advocated by some woman. It is to substitute the words 'until love and respect shall cease' for 'until death do us part.' What a reign of license would ensue if this plan were adopted? Love may sink beneath the waves and rise again and again. Love may be simply stifling from the poisonous effluvia of domestic turmoils, but if a little breath of fresh air is let in it will revive. But you must be your own saviors. You cannot expect some great Galilean to come to your assistance and work a miracle.

"One great means of strengthening the marriage tie is children. Two egotisms coming together in marriage will never agree and be happy. The admiration for the opposite sex generally takes one out of self and does away with selfishness. Sometimes this admiration is not quite strong enough to overcome the selfishness, and nature supplies another help—children. Children appeal to you sense of justness because you are responsible for them. They also excite tenderness. If it were not

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2 50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.02

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie. Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Help Wanted	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Instruction	7
Bankrupt Notices	12	Legal Notices	7
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted	7	Pianos and Organs	7
Business Notices	5	Proposals	12
Business Opportunities	7	Public Notices	12
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Referees' Notices	12
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Situations Wanted	7
Dancing	7	Special Notices	5
Deaths	5	Surrogate Notices	11
Dividends	11	To Let for Business Purposes	12
Financial	11	Travels' Guide	12
Furnished Rooms	7	Winter Resorts	7
Furs Repaired	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Izeyl—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:00.
CASINO—Lady Slavey—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thrilby—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Die Ueberzehligen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Kerry Gow—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
The Brooklyn Excise Farce.
Disastrous Fire in Philadelphia.
Silver the Great Issue.
George Bliss Dead.
John W. Mackay, Jr.'s Body Arrives.
Walsh's Head Broken Again.
Murderer Caesar's Death Natural.
A Great Deluge in Texas.
Three in a Boat Disappear.
Farmer Jones Beaten and Robbed.

Page 2
Work in the Legislature.
A Raines Bill Conference.
Antarctic Explorer Arrives.
Girl Twice Attempts Suicide.
Working for Morton in Albany.
Effect of Republican Bolt.
Sympathy for Armenians.
Excise Law Violators Caught.
Appeal for Sculptor Partridge.
Strikers Fighting with Fire.
Army Officer's Family Threatened.
A Plot Against Hohenlohe.

Page 3
Crowds Go to See the St. Paul.
Brothers of Nazareth.
Prof. Adler on Marriage.
Dr. Silverman's Lecture.
Corn Whisky and the Negro.

Page 5
Cubans' Successful Campaign.
German Hostility to England.
The Bayard Resolutions.

Page 6
League of American Wheelmen Election.
Weights for the Suburban.
The Weather Forecast.

Page 8
Dropped His Wife from the Roof.
The Social World.
Electrical Workers' Strike.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
To Save the Palisades.
Report of the Excise Board.
Brooklyn Sunday Breakfast Charity.
Three Suicides in Brooklyn.
The Tucker Murder Mystery.
Retaliation Against Germany.
Trying Roentgen's Experiments.

Page 10
News of the Colleges.
The Courts.

Page 11
The Financial Markets.
The Rev. R. Heber Newton's Sermon.

Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.

South Carolina's Awful Visitation.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Think of the scarlet blush that must mantle the cheek of the descendants of the Pickenses, Austins, Middletons, Sumters, Calhouns, Rutledges, Izards, Reads, Gaillards, Macons, Rices, Hamptons, and the rest, when such a creature as Tillman, or Irby, his running mate, speaks for the State that was made illustrious by their ancestors.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1806.
3 A. M.	32	44	41
6 A. M.	32	44	42
9 A. M.	32	38	39
12 M.	29	40	41
4 P. M.	29	40	40
6 P. M.	30	38	39
9 P. M.	22	34	34
12 P. M.	18	31	31

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 38.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 38.06
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 29.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy; rain in the afternoon.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MEANING OF THE SENATE VOTE.

The vote on free silver in the Senate on Saturday, counting those who were paired for or against the bill, was 48 yeas to 41 nays, and was divided politically as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Democrats	24	15
Republicans	20	26
Populists	3	..
Independent	1	..
Total	48	41

The following is the list of votes and pairs in detail:

YEAS.

DEMOCRATS.

Bacon, (Ga.)	Pasco, (Fla.)
Bate, (Tenn.)	Pugh, (Ala.)
Berry, (Ark.)	Roach, (N. D.)
Blanchard, (La.)	Tillman, (S. C.)
Call, (Fla.)	Turple, (Ind.)
Chilton, (Texas.)	Vest, (Mo.)
Cockrell, (Mo.)	Voorhees, (Ind.)
Daniel, (Va.)	Walthall, (Miss.)
George, (Miss.)	White, (Cal.)
Harris, (Tenn.)	Blackburn, (Ky.)
Irby, (S. C.)	Gordon, (Ga.)
Jones, (Ark.)	Morgan, (Ala.)

POPULISTS.

Allen, (Neb.)	Peffer, (Kan.)
Butler, (N. C.)	

INDEPENDENT.

Kyle, (S. D.)

REPUBLICANS.

Brown, (Utah.)	Pritchard, (N. C.)
Cameron, (Penn.)	Shoup, (Idaho.)
Cannon, (Utah.)	Squire, (Washington.)
Carter, (Mon.)	Stewart, (Nev.)
Clark, (Wyoming.)	Teller, (Col.)
Jones, (Nev.)	Warren, (Wyoming.)
Mantle, (Mon.)	Wilson, (Washington.)
Mitchell, (Oregon.)	Dubois, (Idaho.)
Perkins, (Cal.)	Hansborough, (N. D.)
Pettigrew, (S. D.)	Wolcott, (Col.)

NAYS.

DEMOCRATS.

Caffery, (La.)	Mitchell, (Wis.)
Faulkner, (West Va.)	Murphy, (N. Y.)
Gibson. (Md.)	Palmer, (Ill.)
Gorman, (Md.)	Vilas, (Wis.)
Gray, (Del.)	Smith, (N. J.)
Hill, (N. Y.)	Brice, (Ohio.)
Lindsay, (Ky.)	Mills, (Texas.)
Martin, (Va.)	

REPUBLICANS.

Allison, (Iowa.)	McBride, (Oregon.)
Baker, (Kan.)	McMillan, (Mich.)
Burrows, (Mich.)	Morrill, (Vt.)
Chandler, (N. H.)	Nelson, (Minn.)
Davis, (Minn.)	Platt, (Conn.)
Elkins, (West Va.)	Proctor, (Vt.)
Frye, (Me.)	Sherman, (Ohio.)
Gallinger, (N. H.)	Thurston, (Neb.)
Gear, (Iowa.)	Wetmore, (R. I.)
Hale, (Me.)	Cullom, (Ill.)
Hawley, (Conn.)	Sewell, (N. J.)
Hoar, (Mass.)	Quay, (Penn.)
Lodge, (Mass.)	Aldrich, (R. I.)

The distribution of the votes geographically was as follows:

YEAS.

SOUTH.

Georgia	2	Virginia	1
Tennessee	2	Mississippi	2
Arkansas	2	South Carolina	2
Louisiana	1	Alabama	2
Florida	2	Kentucky	1
Texas	1	North Carolina	2
Missouri	2		—
Total			22

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

North Dakota	2	Nevada	2
South Dakota	2	Idaho	2
Utah	2	Washington	2
Montana	2	Colorado	2
Wyoming	2		—
Total			18

CENTRAL.

Pennsylvania	1	Indiana	2
			—
Total			3

NORTHWEST AND PACIFIC.

Oregon	1	Nebraska	1
California	2	Kansas	1
			—
Total			5

NAYS.

SOUTH.

Louisiana	1	Virginia	1
Kentucky	1	Texas	1
			—
Total			4

NORTHWEST.

Iowa	2	Minnesota	2
Wisconsin	2	Oregon	1
Kansas	1	Nebraska	1
			—
Total			9

NORTH AND CENTRAL.

West Virginia	2	Michigan	2
Maryland	2	New-Hampshire	2
Delaware	1	Maine	2
New-York	2	Connecticut	2
Pennsylvania	1	Massachusetts	2
New-Jersey	2	Vermont	2
Ohio	2	Rhode Island	2
Illinois	2		—
Total			28

In these tables we have divided the vote of Texas because Mr. MILLS, while he voted for the substitute (Free-Silver bill) in committee on account of his opposition to the House bill, voted against the final passage of the bill in the Senate. We have also, and necessarily, divided the vote of Pennsylvania, because one of her Senators, Mr. CAMERON, voted for free silver, but it would be absurd to count Pennsylvania as really divided on this subject. Bearing this in mind, it will be found that the actual Electoral votes represented by the Senators voting for free silver were 199, against 248 represented by its opponents. Putting Pennsylvania where it really belongs, the Electoral votes would stand 183 to 264. This is an overwhelming majority against free silver. It does not fully reflect, however, the popular vote. The nine Rocky Mountain States, which cast 18 votes in the Senate for free silver, and which have 30 Electoral votes, have altogether a population of only 2,151,000, only slightly more than the population of the City of New-York.

It is plain, then, so far as the Senate vote is representative, that the country is against free silver by a very heavy majority. Every one knows that the bill passed by the Senate on Saturday cannot become a law under President CLEVELAND. Every one who is interested ought to see that no one can this year be elected to succeed Mr. CLEVELAND who is not as resolutely opposed as he is to free silver.

A POLICE DEAL IN ALBANY.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to make a political machine of the police force of the City of Albany. Under Mayor WILSON, who was elected as a citizens' candidate, the force was made clean, efficient, and non-partisan. About one-half of the force, appointed during the past two years, was selected by the provisions of the civil service law administered by a fair and competent commission. The new bill proposes to overturn the whole system, take the appointment out of the hands of the Mayor, and give it to the Common Council—two Commissioners to be selected by the Republicans and two by the Democrats. This, of course, will secure a dead-lock, a deal, and the utter destruction of responsibility.

The new commission, thus arranged, may discharge or reduce any officer without adequate trial and only "after a hearing." But in the meantime the entire police force not expressly continued by the new board is legislated out of office on the 1st of July, with the single exception of the "present senior Captain." This officer, who is a Republican, is to remain, and "in case of a failure by the board to appoint a Chief of Police," then this favored officer is to act as Chief, and if the board cannot agree on other appointments—Captains and Sergeants—then he is to make assignments for those places. A more impudent piece of special and partisan legislation has not been proposed in the Legislature in a long time. It would be promptly and decisively thrown out by a Legislature made up of self-respecting men. PLATT's puppets will probably pass the bill. It is a part of the Republican scheme to grab the entire political power of the State.

DAMS FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

We expressed the opinion a few days ago that while the cost of the suggested improvements designed to increase and control the depth of water in the great lakes would be large, it would be met in part by the saving of considerable sums which, under present conditions, must be expended every year in dredging out harbors and channels. It appears now, however, that the cost of the dams, in comparison with the expenditures for dredging, would not be so large as we thought. The engineers and other authorities whose opinions are cited in the forthcoming report of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce agree in saying that the cost of dams at or near the narrow outlets of Erie and Huron and at the eastern end of Superior would be much less than the sum required to secure like results in the harbors and channels by dredging.

If it be true that the lakes have been permanently lowered by various influences—and the records seem to warrant this conclusion—the expediency of constructing the proposed works is clearly disclosed. Very little has been said heretofore about the effect of cutting off large tracts of forest near the shores of the upper lakes. The rainfall has been deficient for some time in the lake region, but it appears also that the evaporation in the shore tracts may have been excessive, owing to the loss of forests in swamp lands. One engineer now suggests that the Government should undertake to replant trees on available shore tracts. Vast quantities of timber have been cut every year in Michigan, which lies between two of the lakes, and the Michigan lumbermen are now denuding the timber lands on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron. It can scarcely be expected that the Government will try to clothe the shores again with trees, but it seems to us that this wholesale cutting of the forests has been one cause of the lowering of the surface levels.

It is very desirable that there should be a thorough inquiry concerning the whole matter, and we are confident that such an investigation will soon be made by the Government, in response to bills and resolutions now pending in Congress.

SHEEP AND DOGS.

There has been no end of talk for some years past about the effect of tariff laws upon the sheep industry, but the politicians have said nothing about the discouraging influence exerted upon that industry by the American dog. Legislative committees in the Eastern States are occasionally asked by persons suggesting new laws for the restraint of the dog industry to examine statistics which clearly call for the enactment of such laws, but facts of this kind are never cited in the long statements which the political and high-tariff shepherds are continually laying before Congress.

It is tolerably well known, we think, that there is much land in the Eastern States upon which sheep could now be kept to the farmers' advantage, and which did support a great many flocks years ago, before the dog industry was fully developed. The Sheep Breeders' Association of Connecticut held its annual meeting a few days ago, and the President said in his address:

"It is to me a humiliating fact that, although President of the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association, I am not the owner of a single sheep. The town of Oxford still owes me for a portion of a flock that I had been years in growing, so that I took some pride in it. I shall never keep another sheep until the laws of our State offer me better protection, nor until the loss falls uniformly upon the dog-keeping people of the State. You may think that this is queer talk for the President of an association chartered by the State for the advancement of sheep breeding, but it is idle to mince matters. Sheep breeding will not advance in this State until there is better protection from domestic wolves, and this protection will not come until the farmers of Connecticut say it must."

There are thousands of farms in the East where sheep were kept many years ago with profit to the farmer, and where they could and would be kept profitably now if the dogs would let them alone. There are in most of these States laws designed to enable the farmer to recover from his town money enough to pay for sheep killed by dogs, but it is difficult to enforce these laws, for various reasons, and a farmer who has had his flock torn to pieces two or three times by crazy curs is very willing to discontinue the raising of sheep for either wool or mutton. In this way the dog industry has entirely suppressed the sheep industry in large districts where natural conditions favor the profitable prosecution of it and where in old times the farmers always had sheep.

WOOD ALCOHOL.

We find in The Boston Commercial Bulletin of the 18th ult. some remarks about the condition of the wood-alcohol industry. Our contemporary says:

"The prospect of obtaining rebates under the act providing alcohol free [of internal revenue tax] in the arts, largely increased the demand for grain spirit at the expense of spirit made from wood; hence manufacturers of the latter were forced to seek other markets for their surplus. They turned to Germany, which had been the largest consumer of the American crude wood spirit.

"Under an agreement the German plants for the distillation of the crude were closed, the Americans agreeing to supply crude at a lower price than it could be produced by the Germans.

"In order to secure this outlet for the large surplus and to supply the German refiners, it became necessary, says The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, for our wood and spirit interest to sell considerably below cost. Since the tariff of 1894 became a law it has been deemed inexpedient to try to raise the price, for fear of driving consumers to the more general use of grain alcohol. The average price per gallon of the crude exported in 1894 was 52½ cents, and in 1895 it was a trifle over 39 cents."

Wood alcohol, or methyl alcohol, is obtained by distilling wood, and is suitable only for use in the arts. If the tax on grain alcohol used in the arts should be remitted—it is still collected—the cost of grain alcohol for such use would be much lower than the cost of "wood spirit."

The statement we have quoted above seems to show that American wood alcohol is sold in Europe at prices much lower than those which consumers here are required to pay. The trade journals report the price of wood alcohol in this country to be 90 cents. The industry here is controlled by a combination which includes, we think, all of the factories. If it be true that consumers here are required to pay much more than the price for which the same product is sold in Europe, the manufacturers do not appear to be entitled to any protection in the shape of tariff laws or other National legislation. The industry is not wholly beneficial in its operations. There has been much complaint about the destruction of hard wood by the distillers in the Adirondack region and elsewhere, and also about the killing of fish by the discharge of acids from the factories into streams that were formerly well stocked with trout.

CONGRESS AND THE TROOPS.

The annual Army Appropriation bill, which has just been completed, is what such a measure ought to be, and under the rules of the House must be, namely, a vehicle for the routine supplies of the military establishment. Two minor items of new legislation, however, have been ventured upon, and these are of such a character that they may perhaps pass without challenge. One confines to the line hereafter appointments to the Pay Corps, and certainly the duties of the Paymaster are such as a competent line officer can easily perform, while, under our system, the chances of promotion as a reward for special gallantry or services in the field are so few that this one ought always to be used. The other provision, which gives a suit of clothes and $5 to a discharged military prisoner, is based on a practice in some civil jurisdictions, and, unless there is objection to it on its merits, may also run the gantlet of the point of order.

But the army legislation which most excites both professional and popular interest is that which will come in the separate Reorganization bill. This is the time for the success of such a measure, if moderate in the matter of expense. This last feature has to be remembered just now on account of the condition of the Treasury. The sentiment that there should be some increase of the enlisted strength is probably strong enough in Congress to prevail, if embodied in the right practical form.

Several bills for the purpose have been drawn up, those of Gen. MILES properly attracting great consideration, while those of Senator SHERMAN and Representative CUMMINGS may also be mentioned as having elicited much comment in army circles. It seems probable, however, that the measure prepared by Secretary LAMONT will furnish a primary basis for committee action, and it will no doubt take into consideration the various projects that have been submitted to the War Department or laid before Congress, and will also look both at the general needs of the country and at what Congress would be likely to grant.

The two great needs are universally admitted to be those of more artillerymen and of the three-battalion organization for the infantry, both of which have been strongly advocated by Gen. MILES. The bill of Secretary LAMONT will secure both and increase the enlisted strength to 30,000 men. In doing this it leaves the number of regiments in all three arms just as they are now, thus avoiding some controversies excited by other measures. It secures its desired changes by the simple provision of adding two companies to the present nominal number of each infantry regiment, making the whole number twelve, and two batteries to each artillery regiment, making the number fourteen, two of these last constituting a battalion of field artillery.

The difficult matter to arrange in such cases is a fair method of distributing the resulting promotions so as to do justice both to individual officers and to the various arms. That is a matter of detail, however, for the committees to arrange. What seems to us plain is that the first necessity is not to create new organizations for the sake of promotions, but to determine the public needs. With the plan of Secretary LAMONT a moderate increase of the enlisted strength and also of the number of officers will be secured, thus putting the infantry on its proper tactical basis and obtaining for the coast defenses a much-needed force of additional gunners.

These great results, too, can be obtained at an annual cost, if memory serves us, of only $1,400,000 additional, of which six-sevenths will be for the enlisted strength. It seems to us that there is good ground for supposing that such a measure could be successful at this session; and if, in addition, a moderate increase were made in the pay of certain grades of non-commissioned officers whose duties are unusually responsible, that might stimulate ambition and help to keep the best men in the service.

CITY SENATORS AND THE RAINES BILL.

We have made it plain how grossly unfair to the cities of the State the Raines Excise bill is, considered as a measure of taxation. We have shown that this city, with less than 28 per cent. of the population of the State, would pay nearly 48 per cent. of the State's share of revenue from the liquor tax; that New-York and Brooklyn, with a little over 42 per cent. of the population, would pay nearly 68 per cent. of the revenue, and that the seven cities which have more than 50,000 inhabitants each would pay 78.6 per cent. of the tax, though they contain only 52.7 per cent. of the population. This assumes one saloon to every 500 people under the operation of the law, and takes no account of the tax on storekeepers and druggists, which would work still more unequally.

Besides thus robbing the cities for the benefit of the rural counties, the bill would take away all local control over the liquor traffic. There would be no discretion in granting licenses in the form of "tax certificates," but all who put in applications and complied with a uniform set of requirements would receive them. Protests of property owners or residents of a neighborhood against the location of a liquor saloon would be of no avail, if the uniform restrictions of the law were observed, and the general character of the saloon keeper could not be considered if he were subject to no statutory disqualification. A notorious divekeeper might open a palatial grogshop on Murray Hill, or in the middle of almost any residence block.

There has been much talk about the abuse of discretion by Excise Commissioners, but there has been comparatively little of that. The Excise Board of this city has steadily reduced the number of licensed places during the past few years, and has improved their character. There has been little or no complaint of favoritism or corruption in the granting of licenses, but they have been withheld from many disreputable persons who could not be excluded under the Raines bill from getting tax certificates. The chance of corruption of Excise Inspectors has been slight, because they have had little or no power in regard to the enforcement of the law after licenses were once granted to applicants. Under the Raines bill the State agents would have far greater power, and would be much more subject to the temptation of bribery. The transfer of the exercise of supervision and regulation to a State officer is a serious invasion of municipal authority in a matter which is more fully a matter of local concern than almost any other.

Now it is in the power of the representatives of the cities at Albany to prevent the outrage upon their constituents which is proposed in this infamous measure. They can kill it in the Senate by simply uniting for the protection of the communities they have been chosen to represent against a scheme of usurpation and plunder. Of the fifty members of the Senate twelve are from the city and County of New-York, seven from the County of Kings, which is identical with the City of Brooklyn; three from Erie, which is made up mostly of the City of Buffalo; two from Monroe, only a small fraction of whose population is outside of Rochester, and one each from the counties the bulk of whose inhabitants live in the cities of Albany, Troy, and Syracuse. Here are twenty-seven Senators, a clear majority of the whole number, who represent substantially the seven cities which it is proposed to bind and rob. They should unite to kill the Raines bill, and their constituents would applaud them for so doing, regardless of party. Any city Senator of either party who votes for the bill will betray the interests of his constituents, and he will be remembered and punished if ever he asks for popular support again for any office. The cities should not use their power for oppression, but they should use it for self protection. Here is a good place to begin.

Now that the United States Shipping Commissioner has done all that lies in his power to maintain the rights of the sailors who were robbed and maltreated on the American ship, Willie Rosenfeld, it remains for the District Attorney to put the machinery of his office in energetic motion, and to bring within the law's reach the Captain and mates of that floating hell. He will undoubtedly find the task a difficult one. The statutes applicable to such cases are defective to a degree, and in a way obviously intended to make conviction of the real criminals almost impossible, but still something can be done. The Willie Rosenfeld is only one ship out of many on which, year after year, men are starved, brutally beaten, and then deprived of a not inconsiderable portion of their wretched pittance. She is, however, a ship whose bad reputation in these respects is well established and of long standing. If any officers can be convicted, hers can; if hers cannot be convicted, the need of new laws is emphasized with a force that must have its effect, if the interest of reformers and legislators is once drawn to these old wrongs. Then, perhaps, we may have at last a statute which will hold a Captain responsible for all that happens on his ship, and which will not let him escape punishment by making the statement, always false, that he "did not see the men beaten."

Sunday after Sunday the reporters go about the streets of Brooklyn and collect what Mayor WURSTER would doubtless call "statistics" in regard to excise violation. They never fail to find large quantities of this material—much more than the papers have room to print, by the way—and it is all of the same sort, proving beyond any question or doubt that practically every saloon in the city openly ignores the law, and that every policeman in the city is under orders not to interfere with this form of crime, to pretend not to see it, and to deny, with such semblance of sincerity as he can put on, that it exists. And yet the decent citizens of Brooklyn are only moderately disturbed. They take great pains to disavow any hostility to "this administration." Why? Do they not realize that this condition of affairs is becoming known all over the country, causing delight to all lawbreakers and indignation among all lawkeepers? In the past the name of Brooklyn has been a sort of joke; it is fast becoming a sort of disgrace.

That negro colony in Mexico having ended in the inevitable failure, the Government is now asked to supply the money necessary to bring the emigrants back to the homes they so unwisely abandoned. Thus, for the thousandth time, is illustrated the folly of attempts to elevate the negro by segregating him from white people, and then leaving him to work out an independent career. Every such scheme has come to dismal wreck, in Haiti, in Liberia—everywhere. They will never have any other termination. "United we fall; divided we stand," is the motto which the black race should adopt and heed. A few negroes, scattered among a large white population, usually deserve and win respect in a greater or less degree. In France and in England, particularly the former, they have often obtained even social recognition, but in countries, and parts of countries, where the proportion of blacks to whites is large, no such progress has ever been made, and wherever the negro has been free to follow natural instinct, without the constant interference and pressure from a higher race, the result has been—Haiti. The fortunate negro, the wise negro, is the negro who never sees another negro, if he can help it.

GERMANY'S, BUT NOT GERMAN

Alsace and Lorraine Remain French in Spirit and in Inclination.

The question of Alsace-Lorraine, the chief cause of crushing armaments and international enmities in Europe, is the subject of an article in the Revue des Revues from the pen of Dr. Haas, recently member for Metz in the German Reichstag. Dr. Haas resigned some time ago, and is now living at Nancy. The other day the Münchener Nachrichten sent a special correspondent to Alsace-Lorraine in order to ascertain the public feeling toward Germany.

His first impression was that the country was resigned to the new state of things, but after questioning persons of all classes, Germans as well as natives, the conviction forced itself upon him that Germany had no hold at all over the sympathies of the people. They still regarded their country as part and parcel of France, torn from the mother country, and they would welcome the French to-morrow as enthusiastically as twenty-five years ago. The correspondent was struck with a fact I have been able myself to notice in Alsace-Lorraine. There are no intermarriages between the native and the German population, not even among persons of the same religion.

Dr. Haas passes in review the several policies of gentleness and severity tried in the country since the annexation. Among the first acts of the first German Governor, Herr von Muller, was to gag the press, to suppress liberty of speech, and to suspend municipalities and all elected bodies. Civil servants refused en masse to take the oath of allegiance, and it was impossible to carry out the threat of dismissing noncompliants.

A home rule party, encouraged by the Government, failed disastrously at the elections of 1874. Baron von Manteufel tried conciliation, without result. With Prince Hohenlohe, the Bismarckian system of coercion was carried into force. A proclamation by the latter, in which he said that if the Seven Years Military act was not carried war would follow, electrified Alsace-Lorraine, which voted to a man for the purely French candidates. The few home rule members were unseated. All the fifteen constituencies returned French members, and by larger majorities than in 1874. Alsace-Lorraine was punished for this by the passport system, which closed the frontier—or nearly so—for three years. Persons residing in France were prevented from attending their parents when dying.

French has been suppressed in the schools of Alsace-Lorraine. Where the children do not understand German, in order not to use French as the medium for acquiring German, drawings of objects are chalked by the master on a blackboard, only the German name being mentioned. The result is that the new generation cannot write French, their native tongue, but do not understand German even when they can write it.

Military service has failed as an instrument of Germanization. The young men come home embittered by the martinet discipline of German barracks, applied in a particularly spiteful manner to French recruits. The Strasburg University has failed to amalgamate French and Germans, the two nationalities living entirely apart.

The Government, says Dr. Haas, is too clever to use coercion alone. It tries persuasion, and has succeeded in a few cases. The few Alsacians who have gone over to Germany are, however, boycotted as traitors by their countrymen. Dr. Haas concludes that, take any class of the population, one cannot but recognize that the efforts to Germanize the country have failed utterly. The election of Herr Bebel at Strasburg was received with cries of "Vive la France!" This attachment to the old country is rooted in the people of Alsace and Lorraine, and there is not a sign to warrant that the next generation will waver.

—Jules Lemaitre, the dramatic author and critic, who was recently admitted to the French Academy, is described as of medium size, and of robust, though not inelegant figure. He has a wide, high forehead, and, though scarcely forty, is growing gray space. The beard, a fair one, and a long, falling mustache, are still unsilvered. The light-blue eye revealed a daring, hard, quick brain. It sometimes gleams like polished steel. He has a most shapely mouth, and a musical voice, with tones that remind one of the training M. Lemaitre underwent as an altar boy and choir boy. The voice and diction are ecclesiastical. M. Lemaitre is very much himself, and no copy of any one.

MEN AND MANUSCRIPTS.

—Three questions were asked of Count Tolstoi, by letter, as follows:

"May men of mediocre intelligence express in public the principles of life which they regard as truths?"

"Is it worth the while to try to know one's self perfectly?"

"By what principles may we tell, in moments of crisis, whether it be conscience that speaks to us or only our reflection corrupted by our natural feebleness?"

Tolstoi replied affirmatively to the two first questions. Then he defined the part played by "human reason in religious questions" as follows:

"Yes, every man must use his reason to explain to himself the principles in accordance with which he lives—that is, the meaning of life from his point of view. To say to man that his reason must be subordinate to other sentiments is to persuade a miner crawling in darkness that he might find his way better if he put out the light of the lamp that guided him. Reason comes to us for God; it cannot therefore lead us into error. Superior aptitude is not necessary to arrive at knowledge of truth; it is sufficient for one to be convinced that reason is the only means that one may use to acquire that knowledge. Truth is obtained by the co-operation of all human reason. The knowledge of truth shall never be complete, but it grows daily, thanks to the activity of men. The more we advise, the more we may know Divine will and what we must do to accomplish it."

—Molière was an apprentice in his father's shop, and Madeleine Béjart, whom he loved, came there to see him too often. Molière's father asked Pinel to talk to his son and to Madeleine, and persuade them that they were very heedless. Pinel was a writing master. He came on his mission with much dignity, but Madeleine Béjart and Molière talked to him so eloquently of their love, of the adventurous life of comedians, of the freedom of the highways, and of the joys that art yields, that Pinel asked to go with them on the stage. Pinel was one of the excellent players of Molière's company. Of his conversion from writing to letters Léo Claretie and Potez have made a delightful little play in verse, which was performed at the Odéon Jan. 17, the 274th anniversary of Molière's birth.

—His Gray Eminence, "Son Eminence Grise"—an art critic translated this into "His eminence drunk," and praised Meissonier for having only suggested the intoxication of wine in the father's eyes—Father Joseph, wrote an epic poem, "La Turciade," a great quantity of political pamphlets, and several witty treatises. M. Dedouvre has discovered this great secret in the archives of a Capucin monastery, and in those of the Calvary convent, which Father Joseph founded. He was very different from the Gray Eminence of Dumas's novels, the real Father Joseph! He was liberal, humane, a faithful disciple of Henry IV. He was a resolute partisan of the Edict of Nantes and of alliance with the Protestant Princes. He was, from 1624 to 1638, the director and almost the only writer of Le Mercure Française.

—If you are going to Syria, take the road from Djerasch to Amman, and stop for an instant at the Roman milestone which is there, covered by a Greek inscription and by a Latin inscription. Of the latter nothing is legible now except the figures "viii." and the name of the Governor. Of the Greek inscription you may read, "Only one god * * * and only one Emperor." There is a faint letter after the word "god." Is it an N, for "nous," the spirit? is it an H, for "Helios," the sun? Mommsen wants to know. If you are going to Syria, take the road from Djerasch to Amman, stop for an instant before the milestone, and copy the inscription as accurately as you can. Then send your copy to Mommsen.

—"The Committee of Editors of Le Durandal, Catholic review of art and literature, pray you to attend the solemn service which is to be celebrated Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock, in the Church of Notre Dame de la Chapelle, for the repose of the soul of the poet Paul Verlaine, entered into immortality Jan. 8, 1896. Pray for 'Poor Lelian.'" This invitation, dated Brussels, Jan. 12, is signed by an Abbé, and yet there are chroniclers who will persist in thinking of Verlaine as of a Villon who drank absinthe.

—Three French savants—Jean Izoulet, Adrien Baret, and Firmin Roz—have made in collaboration a translation of Emerson's "Representative Men." There were three to do the work, and the translation is not good. The title that they have given to their book, "Les Sur-Humains," is not good. They give reasons for using this title, but their reasons are not good.

—Leo XIII. has written a letter to Cardinal Parocchi, President of the Committee on Sacred Archaeology, instructing him to continue, with the aid of his committee, the work on "La Roma Sotterranea Christiana," begun thirty years ago, and interrupted by the recent death of Rossi.

CULTURE AND KNOWLEDGE

Their

TRIUMPH OF THE CUBANS

Successful Campaign in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

AT THE GATES OF THE CAPITAL

The Insurgents Welcomed with Open Arms by the People—Serious Predicament of the Sugarmakers.

HAVANA, Jan. 29, via Tampa, Fla., Feb. 2.—Only brief items about insurgent operations in Pinar del Rio, the most westerly of Cuba's five provinces, have been cabled from here. Taken separately, they have only given a vague idea of what has occurred during the last three weeks. Now that the conquest of the province has practically been completed, a review of the campaign may not be uninteresting.

It will be remembered that when Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, with two large columns of mounted men, invaded Havana Province, coming almost to the gates of the capital city, and burning canefields, destroying railway bridges, stations, and cars all over the province, the two Cuban leaders separated at the Pinar del Rio line. Gomez passed the line of troops thrown across the island south of this city, and Maceo began the conquest of the western province.

Spanish official reports have had him fleeing before the columns of Gen. Luque, Gen. Navarro, and Gen. Arizon, and being driven toward the jumping-off place at the west end of the island. According to these reports, Maceo's band has been defeated many times. As a matter of fact, he entered the province with 2,000 men and he now has 5,000. All are mounted, armed, and well equipped. He also has plenty of ammunition. He obtained 11,000 rounds at Cabanas, and a large quantity at Guane.

He captured one mule train, containing 100,000 rations, on its way from Coloma to Pinar del Rio City, and food has been scarce in the capital ever since. At San Cristobal, one of the first towns entered, Maceo found the houses covered with white flags in token of surrender. He was welcomed with cheers. He rested one day, added forty volunteers to his army, and marched on, after hoisting a Cuban flag on the Town Hall and appointing a local government, including Alcalde and Secretary.

At Palacios, Banos, Consolacion del Sur, and nearly a score of other towns the same scenes were repeated until Mantua, the most western town of any importance, was reached. Here the inhabitants gave a ball in honor of the invading army, and Maceo stood as godfather to a newly born child.

These are a few of the incidents which the press censor eliminated from cablegrams to the United States. He permitted an account of the only serious engagement of the campaign in Pinar del Rio to be sent, but made it appear that it was a Spanish victory, when, as a matter of fact, Maceo captured the convoy of 100,000 rations which the troops went out of the capital to protect. Maceo probably had, all told, twenty-five men killed and fifty wounded in the conquest of the western province.

From Cienfuegos comes news of insurgent doings in the Province of Santa Clara. Business is at a standstill in all cities, railroads operate only when trains are guarded by detachments of troops, the grinding of sugar cane on all but one of the vast estates in that region has been stopped, and the will of the insurgents is law. An American mining prospector, who had a quantity of ore which he wished to ship to New-York for assay, was told that his people would be shot if they attempted to haul the ore to the railroad.

One lumber merchant who sent out a load of lumber after receiving a similar warning had his driver shot. Mills that had prepared to grind sugar were threatened with destruction if Gomez's order was disobeyed. On the other hand, the Government talked about removing the small detachments of troops distributed among the plantations unless the latter began grinding. The owners of the estates are "between the devil and the deep sea."

The true story of what occurred when the insurgents entered Sabanilla has never been told in print. The authorities prevented the Havana papers from publishing anything but a garbled account of the affair, and even that was not allowed to be cabled to the United States.

The official account, which I was permitted to transmit, stated that the insurgents entered Sabanilla Jan. 22, burned the railroad station, and two or three houses, and looted several stores. The garrison of fifty men made a strong defense and drove away the insurgents, killing seventeen. The Spanish losses were given as three volunteers killed and ten civil guards wounded. A later account says that unfortunately three women were killed.

The true story is as follows:

Sabanilla, an important railroad town in Matanzas Province, was entered by about 400 insurgents under Eduardo Carcie at 8:30 A. M., Jan. 22. The main body of insurgents, numbering over 1,000, camped on the outskirts of the town. Garcia, the leader, belongs to one of the best families of Matanzas, and many of his followers had friends and relatives in Sabanilla. Fifty regulars, under Capt. Juan Galan, and ten civil guards, shut themselves up in the barracks, and after being warned by Garcia's men they refrained from firing upon the invaders. A number of Spanish volunteers fired upon the Cubans from the church which had been transformed into a fort. The insurgents returned the fire, killing three volunteers, and wounding two civil guards. One insurgent was wounded by a shot from the church tower. He was taken out of town on horseback, and is said to be mortally hurt.

The townspeople received the insurgents with cheers, shouts of "Viva Cuba libre!" were heard on all sides, and the invaders were surrounded by men and women, who wished them success and told of their woes under Spanish rule.

The poor people of the town told Garcia that they were without food, and had eaten nothing but cane from near-by plantations for days, as there was no work and no money.

The Cuban leader then ordered the storekeepers to open their doors, and told the people to help themselves. One shopkeper who resisted was shot. About twenty stores were looted of provisions, shoes, and clothing. The railroad station was burned. Then the invaders left town.

As soon as they had gone the Spanish volunteers issued from the church, and fired into the defenseless crowd of people in the streets, killing twenty-four, including several women and children. It is claimed that these people were among those who looted the stores, but even the Spanish papers say some were innocent of the crime of taking food to prevent starvation.

Not satisfied with shooting these people in the streets, the Spanish volunteers took ten Cubans who had been with the insurgents for a time, but had presented themselves to the Alcalde a day or two before the fight, and had been set at liberty under the proclamation of amnesty to all insurgents who surrendered their arms. These ten men were shot in cold blood by the volunteers in revenge for the losses sustained in the fight around the church. These are facts.

The Alcalde, or Mayor, of Sabanilla, Don Juan Galvez, is now in Havana, and declines to go back until a strong force of regulars is sent to Sabanilla as a permanent guard. He says that the Cubans have been informed of the shooting of the townspeople by the Spanish volunteers, and Garcia has threatened to return and kill the volunteers and burn the town.

Fifteen hundred refugees from Sabanilla reached Matanzas Monday. Most of them said they fled for fear of further outrages by Spanish volunteers. Others said they expected the town would be burned by the insurgents.

There are daily reports of arrests of suspects in all the provinces. They are thrown into prisons without a trial, and in many cases without any evidence of having aided the Cuban cause in any way. Their grave crime may be that they sympathize with the patriotic rebels in the field. Many of them hold American citizenship papers, and speak good English.

The American Consul interposes in all these cases and prevents a court martial, as the people are not taken in arms. The Government, after much delay, informs the Consul that a civil trial has been granted.

For the first three days no one, not even their counsel, if they have one, is permitted to see them. During that interval, the Government, having arrested the "suspect" without evidence, endeavors by curious and devious methods to build up a case, or induce the prisoner to incriminate himself.

Rodrigues, who was taken off the American steamer Olivette ten days ago, is still in jail.

SEEKS A DECISIVE BATTLE.

Gen. Marin Making Efforts to Encounter Gen. Maceo.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—Gen. Sabas Marin, the Acting Captain General, who has taken the field in person against the Cubans, is directing active operations with a view to forcing Antonio Maceo, who is said to be on the eastern boundary of Pinar del Rio, to a decisive engagement. Gen. Marin was at Guira de Melena yesterday, and to-day he was at Quivican, Province of Havana.

A strong force is proceeding against Gomez, the Cuban Commander in Chief, who was last reported to be east of Quivican, near the centre of the Province of Havana. Several engagements between the troops and Cuban bands have taken place recently, but no details are obtainable.

A freight train consisting of thirty cars was stopped by insurgents yesterday at Pozo Redondo, a few miles south of San Felipe, on the Havana and Batabano Railway. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the Cubans, who stopped the train by removing rails. The engine was badly damaged. It is not known whether the insurgents took any of the freight or not, but it is suppposed that they did.

The trocha, or military line, that has been established across the island with a view to preventing Maceo from going eastward across the Province of Havana, has been greatly strengthened, and the authorities here believe that if Gomez is to the east of the line and Maceo to the west that Gen. Marin will be able to prevent a junction of their forces and to defeat each of the Cuban commanders separately.

REPORTS OF SPANISH VICTORIES.

Minor Engagements Had with Cuban Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Señor De Lome, the Spanish Minister, to-day received the following dispatch from Havana:

"A detachment of the 'Espana' battalion was atacked in Buena Ventura, Province of Havana, by the enemy, who were repulsed with a loss of six men. Early in the morning of yesterday the column of Col. Vicuna, in the 'Carlota' plantation, at Jovellanos, Province of Matanzas, defeated part of the band of Lacret, killing five men.

"A detachment employed in repairing the railroad in Quintana, near Cardenas, in the Province of Matanzas, defeated a band of forty men, killing one and wounding three others. The troops had one man seriously wounded.

"The advance guard of the Commander in Chief's column, on its way from Quibican to Guira de Melena, exchanged shots with the scouts of the enemy, killing one and taking one prisoner. Gen. Marin supposes that Maximo Gomez is to the south of his forces, detained by the Commander in Chief's operations."

The dispatch is signed by Acting Governor General Valdez.

THE NEPTUNO IN WATER AGAIN.

Suspicion Strengthens that She Is Meant for Cuban Service.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 2.—The steamer Neptuno, suspected of being intended for the Cuban service, was hauled out of Hugh Ramsey's dry dock yesterday.

Several hundred persons visited the yard to-day, among them two Spaniards, who attracted a good deal of attention. Shipbuilder Ramsey said to-night that he saw the Spaniards, and also a large number of other strangers, but he knew nothing about their business here. He admitted that there might have been some Spanish agents or detectives in the yard, but he had no means of knowing them.

The Neptuno will be put into the water Tuesday, and will leave here in two or three weeks. The guns and accessories which arrived here two days ago are still on the deck. The cases have not been opened, and they are covered with old sails as a protection against the weather.

WALLS OF A CHURCH COLLAPSE.

Eight Residents of a French Village Killed and Many Injured.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—An accident resulting in the killing of eight persons and the wounding of sixty occurred to-day at Manlevrier, a village near Angers, in the Department of Maine-et-Loire. The accident was due to the collapse of the village church, in which mass was being celebrated.

The structure was comfortably filled, most of the worshippers being women and children. Suddenly, and with very little warning, the walls began to sway, and, before all the congregation could get outside, fell. The roof descended upon the struggling throng beneath, and it is surprising that no more than eight persons were killed. The work of removing the dead and rescuing the injured was promptly commenced by the villagers, who were aided by peasants and others from the country roundabout.

The condition of some of the injured is so serious that it is feared they will die. A larger congregation than usual attended the mass to-day, it being the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

LEADER FOR ANTI-PARNELLITES.

A Successor to Justin McCarthy Will Be Chosen This Week.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The meeting of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary Party to discuss the selection of a leader in place of Justin McCarthy, who, it is said, will retire from the leadership this week, will be held in Dublin March 8.

Mr. McCarthy's retirement is attributed solely to his declining health and arrears of work. The Dublin meeting will merely discuss the question of who shall succeed Mr. McCarthy.

The final selection will be made in London. It is the opinion now that Thomas Sexton, who represents North Kerry in the House of Commons, will be selected to lead the party.

All the morning papers will to-morrow discuss the approaching retirement of Mr. McCarthy.

The Daily News praises his tact, temper, and dignity. It adds that if political capacity is the sole guide in selecting his successor, Mr. Sexton ought to be chosen for the place.

The Standard pays a tribute to Mr. McCarthy's amiability, and says it does not see a successor to him who will be capable of holding the anti-Parnellite Party together.

GERMANS AND BRITONS FIGHT.

Discussion of Emperor William's Messages Leads to Trouble.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Brussels saying that the crews of the German steamer Preussen and the British steamer Hathmore became involved in a dispute Saturday over the message recently sent by Emperor William to President Kruger of the South African Republic.

Words soon led to blows, and the fight was progressing fiercely, when the police intervened and arrested several of the combatants.

One of the German sailors was so badly injured by the pounding he received that he is likely to die.

Decision in Favor of the De Long Hook and Eye.

Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg, has just rendered, in the case of Richardson & De Long Brothers vs. Campbell & Smith, an important decision of great interest, sustaining letters patent owned by Richardson & De Long Brothers, which were granted to Frank E. De Long for a humped hook and eye, and enjoining the defendants from selling the "Golden Spring" hooks and eyes.

The hooks dealt in by the defendants were manufactured by the Golden Spring Hook and Eye Company of Springfield, Mass. In these hooks the positions of the straight and curved portions of the De Long loop were reversed. The Court held that this did not void infringement, and directed a decree to be entered for the plaintiffs.

The case, which was a test one of great importance, was contested at great length, and has been pending for almost two years. Messrs. Richardson & De Long Brothers were represented by Messrs. Strawbridge & Taylor, Bradbury Bedell, and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, and Frederick P. Fish of Boston, and the defendants by Messrs. Allan Webster and William L. Pierce.

UNFRIENDLY TO ENGLAND

German Feeling Toward Great Britain Not Improving.

A NEW CAUSE FOR HOSTILITY

It Is Fancied in Berlin that the English Are Trying to Break Up the Triple Alliance — Bitter Press Comment.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The relations between the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have not shown any signs of improvement within the last few days, and particularly since it became known that the diplomatic efforts of Great Britain had been directed toward involving Italy in the arrangement between Russia and Turkey, and so involving Italy in an agreement independent of her present allies.

The treaty binding the Triple Alliance—Austria, Germany, and Italy—will fall renewable in 1897. Germany and Austria hitherto have had no reason to suppose there would be any change in the relations of the contracting Governments which would cause Italy to desire to alter the terms of the Dreibund pact, but within the last two weeks, Signor Crispi, Prime Minister of Italy, is reported to have sent instructions to the Italian Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin to sound the respective Governments to which those diplomats are accredited as to their views in regard to important modifications of the responsibilities of Italy under the conditions of the present treaty, and, as the result of Crispi's correspondence with his representatives at foreign Courts, Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador to Austria, an ardent supporter of the Triple Alliance, has gone to Rome to influence the maintenance of the Dreibund.

In official circles here no alarm is felt that Italy's entire withdrawal from the terms of the treaty upon its expiration will be sought and accomplished, it being held that, as long as Crispi is in power, that would be improbable, if not impossible. The embarrassments of the Italian Government through its expenditures of men and money in Abyssinia are recognized as supplying a fair reason for the belief that there may be some reason for a few minor changes in the treaty, but the Vienna Government seems to have taken an alarm, especially since the intrigues of Lord Salisbury against Germany have assumed a tendency to cut off Italy from the Triple Alliance.

As an immediate result of the new developments negotiations, with a view to the determination of a new treaty, are about to be accelerated. That the Berlin Government will not await the movements of the British Government to ascertain how the Dreibund stands goes without saying. The passionate language indulged in by the semi-official German press in referring to Lord Salisbury's policy in Armenia has behind it more than official inspiration dare denote. Not only does the divergence of policy between the German and English Governments increase, but the hostilities of their respective policies increase also.

The British Blue Book on the situation in Armenia, which has just been issued, has in the meantime become a surface motive for a German attack upon England. The North German Gazette finds in this official publication a reason easily arrived at that the British Government delayed publicity of the report contained in the book, not because England did not desire to further arouse the public against the Turk, but because the current stories of the massacres in Armenia were found upon investigation to have been minimized greatly. The conflicts between the Armenians and Turks, or Kurds, at Sassoun, have been shown to have had their origin in the cruelty of Armenian agitators, who hatched plots involving violence in order to obtain the sympathy of the credulous Christian world.

The Cologne Gazette, in an article upon this subject, congratulates Germany and the other Continental powers upon having escaped following the British lines, involving the possible breaking up of the Turkish Empire, and the National Zeitung, the Hamburger Nachrichten, and most of the other influential German journals, concur in rejoicing over the defeat of Lord Salisbury's, and in denouncing British, hypocrisy and mendacity in connection with affairs in the East.

The Emperor a Little Nervous.

The critical condition of foreign affairs has altered the plans which the Emperor had made for his Spring outing. According to his present programme, he has abandoned his notion of going to the Mediterranean on a yachting trip, and the Empress has given up her sojourn at Abazzia. The Kaiser on Thursday had a long conference at the Foreign Office with Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he also had a prolonged interview on Friday with M. de Szogeny-Marich, the Austrian Ambassador.

Having been successful in getting rid of Dr. Stoecker, formerly Court Chaplain, through his enforced resignation on account of his refusal to declare himself against the doctrines of the Christian Socialists, the Conservatives are thinking of throwing overboard Herr von Ploetz, who is the President of the Agrarian League. The Boersen Courier, in an article on this subject, says it has been only through the intervention of Baron von Manteuffel that Herr von Ploetz has been thus far saved, his excess of zeal in behalf of purely Agrarian interests having embarrassed the leaders of the Conservative Party in their plans for reconciliation with the Government.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung accurately gives expression to the Conservative sentiment in proclaiming the necessity for the return of the party to its old traditions and the cessation of its opposition to the Government rather than to pursue the aim of a union of all the parties of order against the common for Socialism.

German Women After Their Rights.

According to the Berlin Post, the reform of the military laws which has been promised will not be brought before the Reichstag this session. The time of that body will be absorbed by consideration of the Civil Code. An active agitation is proceeding among the German women with the object of obtaining the redress of grievances which the present code ignores, and it is the intention of the leaders of the movement to petition the Reichstag for the introduction of clauses in the code which will concede to married women power to dispose of their own property without requiring the consent of their husbands.

It is also sought on behalf of married women that they may control absolutely their own estates and use the earnings thereof as they may see fit. As the law stands at present, the women of Germany are distinctly inferior in position to the males. It is not believed that the Reichstag will grant the demands of the petition as the advocates of women's rights are chiefly found in the ranks of the Socialists.

When William was a Baby.

The fêtes which took place on the occasion of the thirty-seventh birthday of the Kaiser, Jan. 27, gave the old Berlin Aldermen an opportunity to relate how the Emperor's father, Kaiser Frederick III., when he was Crown Prince, invited a deputation of the Aldermanic body then in office to come to the palace and see his baby son and heir, the present Emperor. The story as told is that the babe was carried by the Crown Prince and was passed along the line of the deputation. Attracted by the brightness of the gold chains worn by the Aldermen, the infant seized one of them and held the chain tightly, compelling the obese Alderman to follow along the line until its father released its hold. As the little one was forced to relinquish his hold upon the chain, he raised his hand in anger and at the same time set up a roar of rage, whereupon the father said:

"You see a real Hohenzollern. What he once seizes hold of he never lets go."

Sugar Bounty.

The Bundesrath has adopted the Government bill increasing the bounty in sugar, and it now will be considered in the Reichstag, and undoubtedly will pass that body. The Emperor and all the Ministry are favorable to it. There was a strong minority opposed to it in the Bundesrath, mainly composed of representatives from the South German States.

Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding ex-editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, who recently was arrested in Athens by a commissary of the German police, has arrived here in custody of his captor, and is in jail awaiting trial.

Americans Under Arrest.

Among the persons arrested in Hamburg for an attempt to rob the North German Bank, in that city, are three Americans. Two of them gave their names as Titts, claiming to be brothers, and the other gave the name of Taylor. All of them claim to be commission merchants in New-York.

The members of the Berlin Boerse held a mass meeting yesterday, at which a resolution was passed pledging the Boerse to oppose the Government's bill which aims to suppress what the measure describes as illegal Boerse transactions.

PROSPERITY IN NICARAGUA.

President Zelaya on National Finances—A Word About the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The State Department has received from Lewis Baker, United States Minister to Nicaragua, an account of the opening of the present session of the Legislature of that country, together with extracts from the message of President Zelaya.

According to the message, Nicaragua is gradually freeing herself from debt. When Zelaya assumed power there was a large deficit in the National Treasury, and the country was with limited credit at home and abroad. During his incumbency $370,379 of the foreign debt has been paid, and $2,157,446 of the domestic debt, leaving in the Treasury $713,179. Referring to these figures, President Zelaya says such a rate of payment will free the republic from debt in three years. It is not proposed, however, to keep on reducing the debt so rapidly. The domestic debt is now small, and the foreign debt amounts to £285,000 only, drawing 4 per cent. interest, with twenty years to run.

With some of this surplus income the President proposes to build a railroad line from Lake Nicaragua to Rama, there to connect with ocean steamers running to the United States and Europe. Concerning this work, which was inaugurated last July, the message says:

This is one of the greatest works that will be carried on in Nicaragua, and the day when it is finished our country will see its doors opened to universal commerce, and the unlimited richness thus developed will add to the strength and welfare of our country.

The President makes the following reference to the Nicaragua Canal project:

"It has been a lamentable error to have set aside the great highway that nature has given us to connect ourselves with the Atlantic Ocean, so that it is now nearly lost, and to mend part of this great mistake the railroad to Rama will bring us into immediate contact with the world, and will give us the material possession of that rich part of the Atlantic coast in which the Nicaraguans have so many interests.

"But this," says the President, in conclusion, "does not mean to say that we ought to leave the River San Juan alone. We are obliged to do everything in our power to reconstruct that principal artery of the commerce and the most valuable and beautiful possession nature has given us."

DR. VON BOETTICHER TO RESIGN.

Representative of the Chancellor Will Retire from Office.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Graphic will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that Dr. von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office and representative of the Chancellor, will immediately resign of his own volition.

Changes Will Not Be Made.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has written a letter to The Daily News, which that paper will publish to-morrow, denying that Mr. Fontance, the British Consul at Angora, had been transferred to Harpoot, and that Mr. Richards, British Consul at Jeddah, would succeed Mr. Fontance at Angora.

Americans Reach Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 2.—The American commission, consisting of Sheridan P. Read, United States Consul at Tien-Tsin; Commander Merrill of the United States Navy and Mr. Cheshire, interpreter, appointed to investigate the outrages perpetrated on missionaries in the Province of Sze-Chuan, in June last, arrived here yesterday from Cheng-Tu.

Proposition to Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Observer says it has authority for the statement that Germany recently invited Russia and other powers to co-operate with her in a plan hostile to the British occupation of Egypt, and that Russia refused to accept the proposal.

ART NOTES.

—Elaborate preparations are being made for the coming portrait exhibition at Boston, to be held in March. Early Americans will be well represented, while the men of to-day will be in strong evidence. Nothing shown last year will be admitted. The working committees are all composed of women. The Executive Committee consists of Elizabeth F. Davis, Elizabeth W. Perkins, Rose L. Dexter, Ellen M. Tower, Ida M. Mason, Natalie S. Whitwell. Walter Hunnewell is Treasurer. The Honorary Committee is composed of J. Elliot Cabot, T. Jefferson Coolidge, William C. Endicott, Augustus Hemenway, Edward W. Hooper, Charles G. Loring, Robert T. Paine, Edward Robinson, Roger Wolcott. The members of the Artists' Committee are Holker Abbott, Frank W. Benson, Wilton Lockwood, J. Lindon Smith, Edmund C. Tarbell, Ross Turner, and Charles H. Woodbury.

—For the Atlanta Museum of Fine Arts the sum of $2,500 has been contributed toward the purchase of works of art for its permanent exhibition. At the exhibition five oils and three water colors were bought—"Hail, Mary!" by the French painter Luc-Olivier Merson; "Evening at the Lock," by Theodore Robinson; "The Evening Paper," by Edward Potthast; "The Singer," by May Hallowell; "Marshland in Autumn," by W. J. Whittemore. The water colors are "Love's Telephone," by P. S. Newell; "At the Ford," by F. W. Williams, and "Early Moonrise," by Walter C. Hartson.

—Albert Lynch, the young Peruvian who has won much fame in the artistic world both as a painter of portraits and a portrayer of a dainty spirituelle type of womanhood, is making his first visit to America. His contributions to recent art publications are well known, and it is understood that he will execute several portrait commissions during his visit.

—Pierre Charles Comte, a distinguished French painter, has died at Fontainebleau, at the age of seventy-two. One of his historical pictures, representing Henry III. and the Duc de Guise, hangs in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:25 A. M.—2,277 Third Avenue; Solomon Lichter; damage, $5,000.

—1:35 A. M.—103 West Fourteenth Street; Mrs. Georgina Taylor; damage, $25.

—1:40 A. M.—253 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Mary Wiman; damage, $15.

—3:40 A. M.—48 East Fourteenth Street; George Smith; damage, $25.

—5:55 A. M.—30 Rivington Street; Fay & Stacom, owners; tenement; damage, $2,000.

—10:25 A. M.—340 West Forty-ninth Street; August Weiners; tenement; damage, $500.

—11:15 A. M.—15 Norfolk Street; Samuel Shinsky; tenement; damage trifling.

—12:25 P. M.—202 West Forty-fourth Street; Ralph Solomons; dwelling; damage, $150.

—3:00 P. M.—3 Thirteenth Avenue; shanty of Knickerbocker Ice Company; damage unknown.

5:55 P. M.—101 Madison Street; Barney Halpin; tenement; damage, $5.

—6:30 P. M.—541 East Seventieth Street; Tobias New; roofing; damage, $25.

—9:25 P. M.—64 King Street; George Brentine; dwelling; no damage.

Sure of It Now.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Mrs. Atherton—The Walshinghams have a dinner service that has been in their family for more than a hundred years.

Mrs. Beckwith—There! I always knew that the Walshinghams, before the present generation, were too poor ever to keep servants.

CHANCE TO ASK QUESTIONS

Debate on the Bayard Resolutions May Be Interesting.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DEMOCRATS

They Will Be at Fault if They Shall Not Show the Animus of Those Who Propose to Censure the Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—After having haggled and hesitated about what to do with Ambassador Bayard for having delivered some speeches in England that are distasteful to the ranker protectionists of the Republican Party in this country, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House—controlled, it is admitted, by the rush of the junior members—will undertake to administer a "mild" reproof to Mr. Bayard by passing a resolution disapproving of the speeches he delivered at Edinburgh and at Boston. It was only a day or two ago that Republican newspapers were "jouncing" the Republicans of the committee because it was difficult to get a majority of the committee to do the thing it now is resolved to do.

The principal blame for the delay in administering punishment to Mr. Bayard by a vote of his political opponents was caused, it appeared, by a reluctance to venture on a course that might be subject to the criticism of the judicious. If Mr. Hitt was right in refusing to consent to the censure of the Ambassador by his fellow-Republicans, it must be assumed that the superior vigor and effrontery of Mr. Quigg have sufficed to overcome his judgment.

Mr. Bayard's speech in Edinburgh was about 10,000 words in length. It discussed "Individual Freedom the Germ of National Progress and Permanence." It was reprinted fully in The Congressional Record Jan. 20. It is doubtful whether all the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee have read all the speech. Most of them have read the resolution adopted Dec. 28 calling for the information afterward submitted by the President, but it is very plain that there has been no consideration of these things together.

Mr. Bayard asked, in his response to Secretary Olney, that the context of his remarks be read in connection with the phrases which had been criticised most harshly. That evidently had not been done.

The first accusation against Mr. Bayard, made by a rattling Massachusetts politician celebrated for his "cheek," recited some of the reflections upon the men who have made illicit gain out of the policy of protection in this country. The resolution reported from Mr. Hitt's committee and passed Dec. 28 got rid of much of the selected language. Out of the 10,000 words uttered by Mr. Bayard at Edinburgh it took about 100, and those were the words addressed undoubtedly to the men who were described aptly in a well-remembered political campaign as the men who submitted to be fried for the fat they were willing to yield in order that protection might be maintained.

For denouncing the corrupt and specially assisted classes who had prospered selfishly by protection Mr. Bayard is accused by the Foreign Affairs Committee of having "insulted" the people he is supposed to represent. When the resolution of censure shall come to be discussed, it will be interesting to hear Mr. Hitt or Mr. Quigg support by argument this proposition.

Will they assert that Mr. Bayard was sent to England as Ambassador to specially represent the men who thronged the halls of Congress to make the iron, wool, sugar, and other specially favored schedules in the McKinley bill of 1890?

Or will they send word out that the men who then succeeded in getting exactly the schedules they wanted, seven years after a Republican Tariff Commission had advised the reduction of duties 25 per cent., were not receiving their favors for the liberality with which they had subscribed of their gains through protection in order that they might continue to gain?

Democratic capacity for sharp controversy in the House seems to have waned in late years, but it would be a surprising thing if some one who has read more of Mr. Bayard's speeches than the brief extracts upon which Mr. Hitt proposes to condemn him to party disapproval, which is all that there can be, should not take advantage of the debate to bring out some of the context to impress American readers more fully with the idea that Mr. Bayard did not confine himself to calling into view the worst results of protection in the United States.

The Republicans who propose to censure Mr. Bayard ought to have an opportunity to say whether, if there were ever in this country any such products as McKinleyism as were described in the Edinburgh speech, they should be defended at the expense of Mr. Bayard or if Mr. Bayard was expected to say that the trusts and monopolies that run Republican politics should be held up for British approval and admiration.

What the House may do with the resolution cannot be of much serious consequence to Mr. Bayard. But it will be unfortunate for the pushers of it if they do not make plain the fact that Mr. Bayard was not justified in denouncing the selfish and unscrupulous "chafferers" in and out of Congress whom even Republican papers sometimes denounce and who deserve all the condemnation that the newspapers are willing to visit on them.

A MISER'S TREASURE

From Chambers's Journal.

The miser lay on his dying bed,
And no voice by him made moan;
No prayer was said, and no tears were shed—
He died as he lived, alone;
And his trembling fingers, damp and cold,
Drew the iron band away
From the guarded casket, stained and old,
Where his hoarded treasures lay.

But his death-dimmed eyes in the fading light
Looked not on the rubies rare,
Nor the deep-sea pearls, nor the diamonds bright
That an Empress well might wear;
And the gold that he erstwhile loved so much,
That he perilled his soul to gain,
Was brushed aside with a careless touch
And a glance of cold disdain.

And when strangers looked on the dead in awe,
In his close-clasped icy hands
Not Golconda's flashing gems they saw,
Nor the gold of Afric's sands;
And no jewels fair beyond compare
'Tween the fingers stiff shone through,
But a golden tress of a woman's hair
In a ribbon of faded blue.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Russell J. Wilson of San Francisco.

—MURRAY HILL—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., and Edward S. Isham of Chicago.

—CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister at Washington.

—BELGRAVIA—John W. Mackay and Clarence Mackay.

—BUCKINGHAM—Mrs. John W. Mackay.

—WINDSOR—Theophilus H. Davies of Honolulu and Prof. Josiah Royce of Cambridge.

—EVERETT—Prof. C. E. Borchgrevink of London and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Saltus.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman David F. Wilber of Oneonta, N. Y., and Alanson S. Page of Oswego.

—WALDORF—John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Prof. William Pepper of Philadelphia, and Isaac M. Potter, member of the Republican National Committee for Rhode Island.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—COCHRAN—T. W. Everetts.

—EBBITT—B. Baron, New-York.

—RIGGS—J. Rossa, D. Sprague, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—W. Bishoprish, Brooklyn; Dr. T. Bacon, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—John Deane, T. E. Howe, Troy; F. G. Muey, New-York.

—RALEIGH—O. Brainard, J. H. Stoddart, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, J. B. Elliott, F. H. Schiefner, C. B. Orcutt, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—W. E. Smith, James Kelley, Eugene Wemer, Louis Kapps, Frank Parte, Paul Mends, Karl Krill, F. Shields, D. F. Wilber, P. C. Blake, New-York.

Good taste, high merit, and low cost govern the Furniture manufactured by FLINT, 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

PROHIBITORY LAWS OF MAINE

The First One Was Passed Fifty Years Ago.

Bangor (Me.) Letter to The Boston Transcript.

Prior to 1846 the legislation in Maine had been in the direction of license laws.

The first prohibitory law was approved Aug. 7, 1846. It absolutely prohibited the sale of liquors for other than medicinal purposes. In 1848 this law was amended by inserting the word "intoxicating."

In the State election of 1850 the votes for Governor were:

John Hubbard, Democrat	41,203
William G. Crosby, Whig	33,120
George F. Talbot, Free Soil	7,267
Scattering	75
Total	80,665

The Senate was composed of twenty-six Democrats and five Whigs. The House had ninety-three Democrats, fifty-three Whigs, and four Free Soilers. The session began May 14, 1851, and continued to June 3. Early in the session petitions for the "suppression of intemperance" were presented from the following towns: Portland, two; Thomaston, two; Waterville, two; Bangor, two; Orono, two; Skowhegan, Bucksport, Gardiner, Dresden, Frankfort, Gray, Windham, Richmond, Sidney, Waldoborough, Bath, Dennysville, Cumberland, Hallowell, Monmouth, and Pittston, one each; Lewiston, Auburn, and Danville, one. These petitions, with six others taken from the files of 1838, were referred to a "Joint Select Committee on Petitions for the Suppression of Intemperance," composed of four Democrats, three Whigs and two Free Soilers. May 27 the committee unanimously reported a bill—"An act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops." According to my record, the bill passed the House the same day, without discussion, by a vote of 104 yeas to 27 nays, and on May 30 it passed the Senate by more than a two-thirds vote. Gov. John Hubbard approved the bill June 2, to the great disgust of some of the members of the Democratic Party, to which he belonged, who had confidently expected a veto, and who had besought him not to sign. The Governor, while not approving all the provisions of the bill, could see no Constitutional reasons to justify a veto.

About all the Whigs voted for the bill, all the Free Soilers, and a large minority of the Democrats. Many men have claimed credit for the passage of this law. The real power of its passage was that old Roman, Anson P. Morrill, then a Democrat, but afterward a Republican Governor. He was a man of great ability and force, and an intimate friend of the Governor.

Mr. Neal Dow has claimed that the law of 1851 was the first prohibitory law passed in Maine, and that he was the author of it. This oft-repeated statement has come to be believed by Mr. Dow and others of his class. He has been remonstrated with more than once by temperance men against allowing this statement to go uncorrected.

I give a copy of a letter now before me, written by the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond of Portland, ex-Attorney General of this State:

PORTLAND, November, 1894.

The first prohibitory law was approved Aug. 7, 1846, amended Aug. 10, 1848. The act of 1846 absolutely prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors for other than medicinal purposes. To be sure, the act uses the term "license" when applied to the person appointed, but it is substantially the same as "agent" in our present law. The act of 1848 adds the word "intoxicating" to "spirituous liquors." Section 1 of the Act of 1851 is, word for word, a copy of Section 1 of the act of 1846, as amended by the act of 1848. In law the act of 1846 is as much a prohibitory law as the act of 1851. I know that Mr. Dow claims that the law of 1851 was the first prohibitory law, but in a conversation with him once he told me the reason was that the latter contained the search and seizure remedy, and the prior acts did not. But the act of 1846 absolutely prohibited the sale of liquors as a beverage for the first time, and restricted the sale to the very uses for which it is now allowed to be sold.

An analysis of the two acts shows that in the law of 1851 the penalties were increased, and additional facilities given to enforce the law, and the manufacture of liquors was prohibited, but in all other respects the two acts are in substance the same.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Mr. Neal Dow was at Augusta during the session of the Legislature of 1851, and did what he could to have the old laws amended. He was then Mayor of Portland, and William Pitt Fessenden, afterward United States Senator, was City Solicitor.

Mayor Dow returned to Portland and sent the following order to Mr. Fessenden:

PORTLAND, June 30, 1851.

William P. Fessenden, Esq., City Solicitor:

Dear Sir: I shall give the Marshall directions to call on you for counsel and aid in managing any prosecutions which we may have to carry on against rumsellers. My opinion is that a very few convictions will be sufficient to extirpate the traffic from the city, and I am empowered by the City Council to employ all proper methods to effect that object. Very respectfully yours,

NEAL DOW, Mayor.

In 1852 the Democrats renominated Gov. Hubbard, and the anti-Maine law Democrats nominated Anson G. Chandler as a candidate for Governor. The vote was:

John Hubbard, Democrat	41,999
William G. Crosby, Whig	29,127
Anson G. Chandler, Anti-Maine Law	21,774
Ezekiel Holmes, Free Soil	1,617
Scattering	190
Total	94,707

There was no choice by the people, and the election went to the Legislature of 1853. The House was Democratic, but divided into two factions. The Senate contained sixteen Whigs, thirteen Democrats, and two Free Soilers. Some of the Whigs and one of the Free Soil Senators were elected to

A LIVELY LEAGUE MEETING

Much Business to be Transacted at the Congress of Wheelmen.

BEGINS IN BALTIMORE NEXT MONDAY

Deals Expected in the Struggle for the Office of President and the National Meet—The Racing Question.

A week from to-day in Baltimore will begin what the leading officials predict will be the most important annual meeting the League of American Wheelmen ever held. There will probably be a majority of 150 delegates present, and much business should be transacted during the three days that the cyclists will be in session. The league never had so many members as now, and its prospects are so promising that the doings at this gathering will possess a particular interest to every person who rides a wheel.

Three leading matters at the assembly will be the racing class question, the election of a new President, and the selection of a place for the National meet. The latter, under different circumstances, should cause no excitement, but in view of the bitter contest for the Presidency, it opens an avenue for deals. The "Tom" Platts of the cycling world may see rare opportunities in a complication of affairs, and the delegates will not be surprised if wire-pulling is indulged in. Already there have been rumors of deals between the bosses of the Louisville and Toledo factions. Preparations have been made by both sides in the contest for the meet, for a very active campaign in the Oriole City. Headquarters have been established by both, and here the delegates will be lavishly entertained while the meeting lasts.

Not in a long time has so much feeling been aroused over the Presidency as is the case this year. Mr. Willison, the present incumbent, seeks re-election, and Sterling Elliott, the Chief Consul of the Massachusetts Division, proposes to give him a race for the office. The supporters of these gentlemen have been at work for weeks, and the situation now is, that both sides claim to have the winning hand. Two other prominent and very worthy men have been mentioned for the office, but neither is an avowed candidate, and it seems very likely that Willison and Elliott will be the only contestants for the executive seat. Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie, and A. Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee, are the two who have been spoken of. Mr. Cossum is regarded as one of the most learned men in the organization, while Mr. Morrison is as well-read as any, and a very graceful writer of topics of public interest. The latter is now the Second Vice President of the league.

As to the merits of candidates for the Presidency, it may be stated that the non-partisans in the league would be satisfied with either man. Both are well versed in the affairs of the organization, and each is competent to fill the office.

The list of men who have held Presidential honors reads as follows: First President, Charles Platt of Boston, two terms, 1881 and 1882; Second President, W. H. Miller of Columbus, Ohio, one term, 1883; Third President, Dr. N. M. Beckwith of New-York, four terms, 1884 to 1887; Fourth President, T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio, two terms, 1888 and 1889; Fifth and Eighth President, Col. C. E. Luscomb of Brooklyn, two terms, 1890 and 1895; Sixth President, J. D. Dunn, Massillon, Ohio, two terms, 1891 and 1892; Seventh President, Col. C. I. Burdett of Hartford, Conn., two terms, 1893 and 1894; Ninth and present President, A. C. Willison of Cumberland, Md.

The officers and members of the more important standing committees of the league at present are:

President—Archie C. Willison of Cumberland, Md.

First Vice President—George A. Perkins of Boston.

Second Vice President—A. Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee.

Secretary—Abbot Bassett of Boston.

Treasurer—A. E. Mergenthaler of Fostoria, Ohio.

Committee on Membership—J. Emory Tippett, Boston; W. A. Howell, Rockville, Conn; George D. Locke, Jerseyville, Ill.

Committee on Rights and Privileges—Herbert W. Knight, Newark, N. J.; W. C. Munro, Cincinnati.

Committee on Rules and Regulations—H. E. Raymond, Chicago; Albert Mott, Baltimore; W. W. Watts, Louisville.

Committee on Improvement of Highways—I. B. Potter, Potter Building, New-York City; James S. Holmes, Jr., Orange, N. J.; W. A. Connelly, Danville, Ill.; John Storrer, Milwaukee; Levi Chubbuck, Kidder, Mo.; Thomas F. Cooke, Algona, Iowa; G. W. Cole, New-York; C. W. Sams, Baltimore.

Committee on Transportation—W. M. Brewster, Philadelphia; John O. Blake, Chicago; Charles A. Sheehan, New-York City; H. C. Nickerson, Boston; W. C. F. Reichenbach, Topeka, Kan.

Racing Board—George D. Gideon, Philadelphia; H. W. Robinson, Boston; E. H. Croninger, Cincinnati; Fred Gerlach, Chicago; D. W. Robert, St. Louis.

Regarding the racing question, the interesting point is whether Class B will be retained. At the recent conference in Madison Square Garden between committees representing the league and the Cycle Board of Trade, it was decided to recommend the retention of Class B. This would indicate that both sides favor the three divisions now in vogue. It has been said, on a number of occasions, that only two classes—amateur and professional—would be recognized by the league this year, but the outlook at present is for no change whatever. Nobody expects that I. B. Potter's anti-racing amendment will be adopted. It is interesting to notes that both candidates for the Presidency are opposed to it.

An attempt will be made during the meeting to have the "Charlie" Murphy-Calhune-Titus case reconsidered, and the chances seem to be in favor of a second trial.

The plan to devote the first day of the meeting to the sole discussion of good roads matters is regarded with favor by the Maryland delegates. This will be the first time that the road improvement question has been so honored, and much good will undoubtedly be accomplished. Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division, who is Chairman of the Highway Improvement Committee, and better versed in the matter than any other cyclist, having made a special study of the subject, will have a long report to make. Mr. Potter's review of the work of the year, and his recommendations, will be eagerly listened to.

Seventy-four amendments to the constitution and by-laws have been announced, and action on these will consume the greater part of one day.

The visiting delegates will be treated in royal style while in Baltimore. On next Monday evening there will be the Good Roads banquet at the Maryland Club, and this will be followed by theatre parties and receptions.

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

Doings of the Cycle Clubs of the Metropolitan District.

The Entertainment Committee of the Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn has been actively engaged of late preparing for the club's annual reception at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, on Feb. 17. This event promises to be a success in every way.

Club meetings will be held on Friday evenings hereafter instead of Tuesdays.

The Paramount Club suit for this year will be the same as in 1895—a light gray.

E. and J. Johns have ordered a tandem. This brings to mind the fact that there will be several tandems in the club this year.

***

A fine large group photograph of the members of the Riverside Wheelmen has been received by the Keystone Wheelmen of Philadelphia. The picture is greatly appreciated, as many members of these crack clubs are acquainted, the Quakers having visited this city in a body a short time ago as the guests of the Riversides.

***

Extensive preparations have been made by the Kings County Wheelmen for their fifteenth annual entertainment, which takes place at the Criterion Theatre to-morrow evening. Prominent members of the well-known Gilbert Dramatic Association have been for some time rehearsing the four-act comedy "Our Strategists," and can be counted upon to give a clever performance. A number of cycling features have been added to the play, which will interest the wheelmen and their friends. The Kings County Wheelmen was the first cycling club in the Metropolitan District to introduce this way of entertaining their members and friends. It is believed the affair will prove the most interesting ever given by a cycling club in either New-York or Brooklyn. After the performance, a collation and dance will be given at the Kings County Wheelmen's new clubhouse, Grant Square, Brooklyn. The committee in charge comprises S. J. Graham, L. T. Perham, and D. McLean.

***

Some interesting questions are to be settled at the meeting this evening of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association. Definite steps will be taken toward securing permanent headquarters, and the matter of having life members will be acted upon. Chief Consul Potter, who is a member of the committee, will be present to discuss the Armstrong bill.

***

President Adee of the Liberty Wheelmen has appointed a committee comprising William F. Lutz, William Cowenhoven, Clemens Weiss, H. T. England, and Walter Hought, to secure a site and make arrangements for the construction of a new clubhouse. Owing to the large increase in the membership of this club during the past few months, the present home in Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, has been found to be too small.

WHEELMEN'S BOWLING CONTESTS.

Standing of the Clubs in the Metropolitan District Tourneys.

Each of the three cyclist bowling tournaments in the metropolitan district is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner toward the close. The individual competitions for THE NEW-YORK TIMES medals are proving the features, as was anticipated. Sawyer of the Golden Rod Wheelmen is high man in the local tourney. "Count" Olozaga of the Atalantas heads the list in the Jersey series, while Lewis of the Brooklyns is in the van in the Long Island contest.

The wind-up in the Long Island tourney promises to be an exciting one. The unexpected happened during the last week, when the Bushwick lads suffered a defeat at New-Utrecht. Had they won both games the race would be a little closer. But, as it stands, the outcome is still in doubt, and when it is considered that the leaders will meet the Bushwick and Brooklyn teams in the final week of play, their chances of capturing first prize is still very uncertain.

Some of the records in the tournaments stand as follows:

METROPOLITAN TOURNAMENT.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Golden Rod Wheelmen	10	2	879
Tourist Cycle Club	9	3	852
Atalanta Wheelmen	8	4	892
Riverside Wheelmen	7	5	897
Manhattan Bicycle Club	7	5	825
Jersey City Club Wheelmen	8	4	863
Catholic Club Cyclers	7	5	857
Prospect Wheelmen	4	8	790
Hudson County Wheelmen	4	8	784
Greenwich Wheelmen	1	13	767

LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Pequod Club Wheelmen	17	5	864
Bushwick Wheelmen	14	8	930
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	12	10	925
Columbian Wheelmen	12	10	874
Kings County Wheelmen	12	10	824
Liberty Wheelmen	12	10	812
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	7	15	826
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	2	20	710

NEW-JERSEY TOURNAMENT.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Atalanta	14	8	985
Bergen County	4	14	812
Bloomfield	9	5	1,031
Castle Point	8	10	882
Elizabeth Athletic Club	6	10	876
Montclair	9	11	878
Tourist	10	4	872
Union County	10	8	861

HIGHEST AVERAGE CONTEST, NEW-JERSEY TOURNAMENT.

Name and Club.	Games Played.	Average.
Olozaga, Atalanta	22	175 20-22
Taylor, Paterson	12	170 4-12
Howard, Rahway	18	168 7-18
Budd, Atalanta	22	166 14-22
Drew, Paterson	14	165 12-14
Taylor, Montclair	14	164 7-18
Hulin, Bloomfield	14	164 6-14
Karr, Elizabeth	14	164 1-14
Cossitt, Bloomfield	10	163 9-10
Biddulph, Bloomfield	8	163 4-8
Vanderveer, Elizabeth	12	162 7-12
English, Montclair	20	162 5-20

TWO VICTORIES FOR LIBERTYS.

Outbowled the Brooklyn Bicycle Club in Long Island Wheelmen's Tourney.

Capt. Anderson's Brooklyn Bicycle Club team met with an unexpected setback in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tourney Saturday night. Two victories would have placed the club in a good position to make a fight for the championship, but the Liberty Wheelmen, on whose alleys the games were played, outbowled the Brooklyn boys. Lewis, the average leader, gave a poor exhibition. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	BROOKLYN B. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
McElroy	4	3	160	Lewis	1	3	110
Gere	2	3	149	Hudson	2	4	145
Sammis	0	3	109	G. Hobby	2	4	145
A. Winkler	2	7	189	Stebbins	1	6	153
Tilden	2	4	146	Anderson	4	1	151
Total	9	21	753	Total	10	18	712

SECOND GAME.

LIBERTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	BROOKLYN B. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
McElroy	4	1	153	Lewis	1	2	106
Tilden	1	3	123	Hudson	1	6	154
Weiss	4	4	179	G. Hobby	3	3	117
Gere	1	6	151	Stebbins	4	3	180
A. Winkler	3	3	165	Anderson	2	3	145
Total	13	17	744	Total	11	17	722

Gramercy's Successful "Smoker."

The parlors of the Gramercy Wheelmen, at 9 St. Mark's Place, were tastily decorated Saturday evening in honor of the second smoker of the club. Over fifty members assembled there at 8 o'clock and listened to a varied programme of musical and amateur theatrical performers until a late hour, meanwhile puffing away on corn-cob pipes. The Gramercy Club is five years old, but no entertainment during that time has been as successful and as thoroughly enjoyable as that of Saturday night. Among those who entertained the guests were Louis L. Gast, who impersonated Paderewski. Mr. Gast's hair is not red, but he created an excellent impression by his clever impersonation. Others were J. P. Gibbon, comic songs; Boyce and Barton and Luntz and Weyman, Dutch comedians; Prof. Shook, who mimicked everything from Henry Irving to the sprightly Yvette Guilbert; Prof. J. Blees, violin solo; Prof. R. Leo, piano solo; G. Lushler, zither solo, and S. Sandgreen, comic recitations.

Frank Tower's Great Bowling.

Frank G. Tower, a member of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, and Secretary of the Social Intercourse Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, bowled three games for a club prize last week and averaged 222 pins. This is the best average made by a wheelman this Winter. His scores were 196, 243, and 227. He made 20 strikes, 8 spares, and 2 breaks.

Jersey Division Committee.

Chief Consul Robert Gentle announces the following list of State Committees for the New-Jersey Division:

Right and Privileges.—Herbert W. Knight, (Chairman,) Newark; Foster M. Vorhees, Elizabeth; Frederick Keasby, Newark.

Highway Improvements.—C. R. Zacharias, (Chairman;) J. K. Wallace, and A. D. McCabe, all of Asbury Park.

Racing Board.—Frederick J. Keer, (Chairman,) Newark; C. H. Norwood, Paterson; R. V. Whitehead, Trenton.

Transportation.—Theodore F. Merceles, (Chairman,) Jersey City; George B. Minshull, Montclair; S. Hathaway, Jersey City.

Rules and Regulations.—Dr. C. B. Holmes, (Chairman,) Rahway; Dr. Harvey Iredell, New-Brunswick; Dr. A. J. Wright, Montclair.

Auditing Committee.—J. W. Dickinson, (Chairman,) Newark; Charles Brown, Elizabeth.

Press Committee.—R. ... Chiswell, (Chairman,) Paterson; D. A. J. Wright, Montclair; Albert Brandt, Jr., Trenton.

One Week's Exports of Bicycles.

A list of the exports of bicycles from this port for the week ending Jan. 21 will interest all persons connected with the growing industry. The list was compiled by The Referee, and is as follows:

British Australia—One case bicycles.
British West Indies—Four cases bicycle material and six cases bicycles.
Brazil—Four cases velocipedes.
Central America—Three cases bicycles.
Chile—Seven cases bicycles.
Hamburg—Fifteen packages bicycle material and two bicycles.
Haiti—One case velocipedes.
Havre—Twenty packages bicycles.
London—Ten cases bicycles and one case velocipedes.
Mexico—Two cases velocipedes.
New-Zealand—Two cases bicycles.
Rotterdam—Three cases bicycles and one case velocipedes.
Southampton—Three cases bicycles.
United States of Colombia—Two cases bicycles.

The Fate of Lenz Established.

A London sporting daily recently printed a paragraph relating to the fate of Lenz. It says that news has come to hand that a missionary named Enoch recently noticed in the hands of a beggarly Armenian, in treatment at the local hospital at Moosh, a splendid silver watch. On being asked where he got it, the beggar said that while crossing a wood near Bitlis he saw two Kurds robbing a corpse, by the side of which was a bicycle. When the robbers caught sight of the Armenian and his friends they made off, and he took the watch. On the case is engraved, "Frank Lenz, 1894." This definitely settles the fate of the unfortunate globe-girdler.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—United States Consul George Horton, at Athens, Greece, sent a report to the State Department at Washington recently, from which the following extract has been made: "Bicycling will be an important feature of the Olympian games, to be held in July. These games will in themselves give a great impetus to bicycling here, and their influence is already being felt. Great activity is noticeable among the various clubs in view of the coming event. American wheels should be represented at the Olympian games. Any of our manufacturers who will send a competent representative over to the games, or before they take place will no doubt be able to make profitable arrangements."

—The Bloomfield Cyclers have a big lead in the pool tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. In the billiard tournament the Montclair Wheelmen's team is ahead, while in the whist series the Bloomfields have a commanding advantage with 6 games won and only 1 lost.

—George Renols and Ernest Von Frederick of Blythebourne, L. I., intend to make a bicycle tour of the world beginning April 25.

—"Billy" Young now holds the mile record (0:51) on the home trainer machine in the Kings County Wheelmen's clubhouse.

LAKEWOOD'S WINTER HUNT.

Becoming Very Popular—No Serious Accidents.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 2.—The runs of the Ocean County Hunt Club this Winter have been very successful. The result has been that three are now held weekly instead of two. The sandy soil quickly absorbs the rain, and during January the country was mostly in good condition for a chase after the hounds.

The run Saturday was in part during rain, but none of the spills from the slippery footing resulted in injuries that a little arnica or witch hazel was not sufficient to heal. Even with the weather conditions so unfavorable, those in the saddle were George Gould, on The Turk; William Littar, on Headlight; Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, who took everything in her way on Echo; James Converse, who exchanged Warrior for Atlantic; P. F. Collier, who rode his familiar hunter, Aitis; Clarence B. Mitchell, who was on Willowbrook; H. L. Herbert, who had a good mount on The Lamb; J. E. Townsend, on Gleaner; J. W. Colt, who handled Shaughraun; Dr. C. L. Lindley, the master, who rode Mr. Gould's noted jumper, Shamrock; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dixon, Miss Mabel Turnbull, J. R. Stephenson, Howard Willetts, and J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman.

Among those who followed in carriages were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Howell, Mrs. R. R. Remington, Charles W. Fisk, Miss Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. E. Keller, George Jarvis Coe, Mrs. William Hamilton, Miss Helen Bogart, Harvey Fisk, Miss Louise G. Fisk, Charles Zimmerman, A. D. Mulford, Ernest D. Mulford, Augustus Ricker Fisk, J. M. Cooper, William H. Capron, Miss Llothard, C. F. Borden, Mrs. Albert F. Lunt, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William Ropes, Mrs. Edward Gibb, the Misses Gibb, Samuel S. Beard, Charles McCue, Miss Avis L. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jenkins, Mrs. R. T. French, Miss Hulda Eastwick, Miss Josephine Eastwick, Miss Bessie Whiting, Dr. and Mrs. F. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Freemen, Miss Maud Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Conger, Miss Pinkerton, Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Kingdon, E. Robbins Walker, Mrs. Joseph Walker, Mrs. Joseph N. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ehrhardt, Charles J. Fisk, and Miss Josephine S. Sands.

Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. William Hamilton in a runabout, Mrs. Kingdon, W. H. R. Martin, Francis P. Freeman, Samuel S. Beard, and Arthur B. Claflin.

The gallop was along the north shore of Lake Carasaljo and across the Myers farm. Then some open country was traversed to Bennett's Mills. Two or three riders had easy spills in trying fences. A rest was taken as a brisk shower came on, but the hunt was resumed, the hounds heading for New-Prospect and on to Harmony, where the chase ended. P. F. Collier got a fall while negotiating a high fence with "Willie" Dwyer and Mr. Converse.

CATS AND SONG BIRDS.

A Chance for Society Ladies to Win Prizes with Their Pets.

After the poultry and dogs have had their day at the Madison Square Garden there will be a show of cats and song birds during the week beginning March 3, and ending March 7. This will be the second annual exhibition of the National Cat Show Association, whose patronesses include many people prominent in the social world, the list being as follows: Mrs. J. J. Astor, Miss Bird, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. John Lowery, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding.

The cats will be the feature of the affair and there will be cash prizes of $8 for the first, $4 for the second, and $2 for the third in forty-nine different classes of domestic cats, and like prizes for wildcats, ocelots, civets, and lynx. Besides these there are fifteen prizes of plate, with a silver medal accompaniment, as specials in as many different classes for domestic cats.

There have been thirty-two different classes of canaries arranged, and there are three cash prizes offered in each of these classes, the values being $5, $3, and $1 respectively. Then there are prizes of the same value for robins, thrushes, golden orioles, mocking birds, Virginia nightingales, bobolinks, and seven other varities of American song birds. There are twelve classes for English and German song birds; four prizes of $10 and $5 respectively for aviaries of different kinds, and ten prizes of $5 and ten of $3 each for the best and second best birds in as many classes of talking and whistling parrots, with seven prizes of similar value for other talking and whistling birds.

Nine classes for long-tailed parrots and parrakeets, cockatoos, and macaws, who neither talk nor whistle, are provided, as are twelve for birds of prey, and two for albino birds, whose plumage is naturally of some other color, like the crow, the blackbird, the robin, mocking bird, canary, goldfinch, linnet, and English sparrow. These latter will be curiosities of the show, and strange as it may appear it is expected that there will be a goodly number of these freaks on exhibition, as they are less scarce among fanciers than people suppose.

Altogether the show will be such a novel one that it should be a success.

NEWARK WON THE GAME.

Beat the New-Yorks at Association Football by Two Goals.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—The inter-city championship for association football was decided here to-day, and New-York had to submit to defeat at the hands of the Jerseymen by 2 goals to 0. The game was arranged for the benefit of S. Findley, who was injured in a game two weeks ago, and 1,500 spectators helped to swell the sum with which he was presented after the game.

The teams lined up as follows:

Newark.	Positions.	New-York.
Whidt	Goal	Smith
Alexander, Wilson	Full Backs	O'Donnell, Flynn
McDonald, Cutler,	Half Backs	Winter, Buel
Singleton, Grewcock	Centre	Hopkins, Oliver
Gafney	Right Wing	Spasen, Brown
McCulloch	Centre	Oliver
McGee, Lauder	Left Wing	Taylor, Saulter

Referee—J. Wilkie, Newark Caledonians. Linesmen—J. A. Young for Newark; J. Hill for Newark. Goals Kicked—McCulloch and McGee for Newark.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

Entries close to-day for the Columbia Athletic Club's amateur boxing tourney, which will be held at Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, Thursday and Saturday next. Up to date Secretary McMahon has received 250 entries for the five classes, 110, 120, 130, 140, and 158 pounds. In this big list are many well-known names, as well as many new-comers, and the weeding-out process at Thursday's preliminaries should be both amusing and interesting.

The February fixtures at the New Manhattan Club are: Feb. 6, Ladies' day; Feb. 8, vaudeville smoker; Feb. 10, gymnasium competitions; Feb. 11, tank competitions; Feb. 13, boxing night; Feb. 15, vaudeville smoker; Feb. 17, gymnasium competitions; Feb. 18, tank competitions; Feb. 20, special night; Feb. 22, vaudeville smoker; Feb. 24, gymnasium competitions; Feb. 25, tank competitions; Feb. 27, boxing night; Feb. 29, vaudeville smoker.

The annual reception of the Charles J. Hevey Association, a strong social organization named after the well-known announcer at athletic meetings, will be held at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, Friday evening, Feb. 14.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—The chainless bicycle seen at the bicycle show was invented by Legrand Pierce, and constructed by Driscoll & Fletcher of Buffalo for a Pittsburg concern. "The thrashing machine is the only machine now in use where a chain is employed in the transmission of power," says the inventor, and he desired to lift the wheel above the level of the farmer's friend. The power so obtained by three gear wheels inclosed in an oblong box. The pedals are connected to the first gear wheel, which is the largest of the three. This wheel works into an intermediate wheel known to the craft as an "idler," and this in turn works into a third wheel, to which the cranks are connected. The middle wheel regulates the speed, and the gear may be changed from high to low by the simple exchanging of idlers. From the cranks on the third gear run light but very strong rods to cranks on either side of the rear wheel. In this way a push and a pull are obtainable at the same time, instead of only a pull, as in the case of a chain. Also dead centres are done away with. All the connections have ball bearings, and the machine is noiseless.

—At the bicycle show there was exhibited a wheel constructed without brazing. It did not appear to be taken seriously by most of the makers, but one or two of the kind who think hard and say little indicated their approval of the thing. If it proves practical, it will make it possible to build wheels 20 per cent. lighter than they are now, and retain the present stiffness.

—Those who should know say that it is positive that the Pope Company will have neither Class B nor professional riders this year. The most reliable of the rumors concerning "Eddie" Bald is that he will turn "pro" and go abroad.

—The fact of other big makers dropping their racing teams does not seem to daunt the Syracuse Cycle Company in the least, for they have signed Ziegler, Hamilton, and Wells for the season.

—American cycle makers have been slow about recognizing the field offered by Australia, but are now beginning to book some large orders from that far-off place.

—Louis Jandorf has taken on the line of World cycles, which is the wheel "Johnnie" Johnson will ride this season.

—Chambers Street is developing a cycle row that promises to eclipse the one in Warren Street.

—William Herrick of Morgan & Wright will sail for England early next month.

WEIGHTS FOR SUBURBAN

Henry of Navarre Gets the Top Weight for the Race.

A VERY CLEVER HANDICAP ARRANGED

The New Washington Jockey Club and Its Stakes—Entries for the Westchester Spring Stakes to Close To-morrow.

As was expected, W. S. Vosburgh, the handicapper for The Jockey Club, has given Henry of Navarre the top weight for the Suburban Handicap, the great handicap of the year. There will be some surprise, however, that he has been allotted but 129 pounds, as there was a pretty general belief that he would be allotted at least 130, and, possibly, 132 pounds, as he confessedly outclasses all the other horses entered for the race over a distance of ground. Mr. Vosburgh's opinion, as also shown in the allotment of weights for the Brooklyn Handicap, seems to be that a mile and a quarter is not quite far enough for Henry of Navarre to show at his best. That, at least, is the only ground on the surface for his lenient treatment in the adjustment of weights. To carry 129 pounds successfully in such a race as the Suburban is a great enough task for any horse, however, and if he wins with that impost from such a field as he will have to meet he will stamp himself as one of the best of the many good horses of the decade.

The conditions of the race, which is to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday, June 23, with the weights allotted, in what seems to be a very cleverly designed handicap, are as follows:

THE SUBURBAN.—A handicap for three-year-olds and upward; of $50 each, or $25 if struck out by Feb. 20; starters to pay $100 additional; the winner to receive $6,000, the second $1,000, and the third $500; weights to be announced Feb. 3. Winners after announcement of weights of two races of any value, or of one of $1,000, 4 pounds extra; of two of $1,000, or one of $2,000, 8 pounds extra; of three of $1,000 or two of $2,000, or one of $4,000, 12 pounds extra. In the case of horses handicapped at 115 pounds or over, these penalties shall apply to the extent of one-half only; in the case of those handicapped at 122 pounds or over to the extent of one-quarter only, and in the case of those handicapped at 130 pounds or over, they shall not apply at all. Penalties in the case of horses three years old shall not make the weight exceed 115 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

Horse and age.	Pounds.	Horse and age.	Pounds.
Henry of Navarre, 5	129	Senator Grady, 5	109
Clifford, 6	125	Dutch Skater, 5	108
Domino, 5	122	Vinctor, 4	107
Keenan, 4	122	Handspring, 3	104
Lazzarone, 5	120	Saragossa, 6	104
Halma, 4	117	Lake Shore, 5	104
Dorian, 5	116	Connoisseur, 4	102
Counter Tenor, 4	115	Emma C., 4	102
Bright Phoebus, 4	114	Stephen J., 5	98
Sir Walter, 6	113	Flora Thornton, 5	95
Nanki Poo, 4	112	ng Arthur II., 4	95
Hornpipe, 5	111	Audius, 5	93
Belmar, 4	110	Primrose, 4	90
The Commoner, 4	109		

***

Entries for the several stakes of the Westchester Racing Association, the New-York Steeplechase Association, and the Washington Jockey Club will close with H. G. Crickmore, clerk of the course, at Room 4, 173 Fifth Avenue, in this city, to-morrow. All of the races are to be run under the auspices of the Jockey Club, or its associate in the management of high-class racing, the National Steeplechase Association. The stakes have been made of a liberal character, and horse owners should see that they are well filled.

For the Washington meeting, which is to begin on April 18, and continue until May 2, there are ten stake races for decision on the flat, three for steeplechasers, and three for hurdlers. The stakes, except for the jumpers, are all of a value of from $800 to $2,000, with one, the Washington Handicap, worth $1,200. The latter is for all ages at a mile and a sixteenth, with a provision that in case the entries exceed thirty or more the value will be raised to $1,500. For the jumping classes there are two stakes of $600 each, two of $750, and two of $1,000, with a condition that there shall be at least twenty entries in each of them, or the committee reserves the right to reopen them. It is very probable that the limit will be reached, as there are now more cross-country horses in training in this country than there have been in a score of years.

The Washington meeting will be the opening of the racing season in the East. It will be at the old Bennings track, which is to be rejuvenated by the gentlemen who now have taken it in charge. The old clubhouse will be rebuilt, and there is to be a ladies' clubhouse erected on the site of the old pool shed, which has been torn down. An attempt will be made to convert the race track into a social and exclusive place, such as it was years ago, before it got into the hands of a lot of gamblers. The grounds are to be laid out with bright bits of lawn, patches of shrubbery, and flower beds, with the hope that it may be converted into a social resort by the riding and driving sets that are so large at the capital.

Mr. Gorman, who is the Superintendent of the track of the Westchester Association, at the grounds of the Turf and Field Club at Westchester, has laid out a new steeplechase course over the Bennings infield that will furnish a fine place for the jumpers to test their skill, the dangerous elbows of the old track being done away with. In and about Washington there are a number of good cross-country riders who occasionally ride in public, and it is expected that it will once more become the proper thing for these gentlemen riders to accept mounts in the steeplechases, as they did a few years past, when Washington people made a fad of the sport.

Under the management of the new owners of the track, S. S. Howland, the well-known clubman, cross-country rider, and whip, has been made President, with Jesse Brown Vice President, and Ben Hellen Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee is made up of August Belmont, A. C. Barney, John Baker, Woodbury Blair, Jesse Brown, H. Hentz Delaney, W. C. Blatis, C. T. Haveren, Ben Hellen, S. S. Howland, Henry May, F. B. McGuire, Samuel Ross, Col. W. P. Thompson, and Guy F. Whiting. Thus it will be seen that the management is in the hands of a set of gentlemen who will give at the track only what is the best in sport. They are all well known in society, and as there will be no public betting allowed on the track, there is no reason why the enterprise should not be the success socially that the managers believe it can be made.

***

As for the meeting at the Westchester track, little need be said. The Turb and Field Club, which has the lease of the track, is made up of one of the most exclusive sets of people contained in any club of the kind that was ever organized. The racing association, while independent of the club, is made up of members of that organization, and they are not in the game for money, as it is provided in their articles of incorporation that no dividends shall be paid, but that all the profits, if there be any, shall be devoted to stakes and purses and the creation of a racing fund.

The Spring meeting at the Westchester track will begin on May 12 and continue until Tuesday, June 2, with racing on four days a week, one day in each week, Wednesday, being given over to the New-York Steeplechase Association for the purposes of its races, this association being also an organization within the membership of the Turf and Field Club. The stakes for this meeting are as follows:

Three-Year-Olds and Upward—Metropolitan, one and an eighth miles, $5,000; Gotham, one mile, $2,000; Toboggan, six furlongs, $2,000; Harlem, seven furlongs, $1,500.

Two-Year-Olds—Juvenile, five furlongs, $4,000; Banquet, five furlongs, $1,750; Gaiety, four and a half furlongs, $2,500; Levity, five furlongs, $2,500; Laurate, five furlongs, $3,000; Frivolity, four and a half furlongs, $2,000; Eclipse, six furlongs, $5,000.

Three-Year-Olds—Withers, one mile, $3,500; Belmont, one and three-eighths miles, $4,000; Ladies', one mile, $2,000; Baychester, one mile, $2,000; Pocantico, one and an eighth miles, $2,500.

John Sanford adds $1,000 to the Laureate and August Belmont $1,000 to the Belmont.

NEW-YORK STEEPLECHASE ASSOCIATION.

Steeplechases—New-York, two and a half miles, $1,000; Empire State, three and a half miles, $3,500; Grand International, four miles, $2,000.

Hurdle Races—St. Nicholas, one and a half miles, $750; Westchester, two miles, $1,000; Knickerbocker, two and a half miles, $1,500.

Flat Races—Heavyweight handicaps, six furlongs, $1,200; seven furlongs, $1,200; one mile, $1,200.

In addition to these the Westchester Association announces three stakes for two-year-olds, one for three-year-olds, two for three-year-olds and upward, and one for all ages, all to be run in the Fall; three stakes for three-year-olds, to be run in 1897, and one in 1898, which will also close to-morrow. The stakes are of a most liberal character, and warrant the most liberal support of the horsemen of the country.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN.

—Col. W. B. Thompson, owner of the famous Brookdale Stable and breeding farm in New-Jersey, founded by the late D. D. Withers, is seriously ill with pneumonia. Col. Thompson is a member and Steward of the Jockey Club and an enthusiast on racing. He is at the head of the National Lead Trust, and was one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Trust, and is worth many millions of dollars. After the death of the late D. D. Withers he bought the Brookdale Farm, and has resided there ever since the purchase was made, so as to better enjoy the breeding and growth and development of the thoroughbreds of which he is so fond. Requital, winner of the Futurity of 1895, and One I Love, the best filly of the year, are on the farm, where James Rowe is in charge of the stud and training stable. Col. Thompson has been in poor health for about a year, and was obliged to go to Colorado Springs to recuperate last Summer. His constitution is a rugged one, and it is hoped that he will be able to withstand the disease that now afflicts him. The turf can poorly spare such men as he, who are sportsmen from pure love of sport.

—Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., has engaged the services of Tony Hamilton as his jockey for the coming season. As "Billy" Lakeland is to train the horses of the stable this will bring the colored lad back under the training and management of the man who brought out and taught the boy his business. Lakeland is said to be the only man who can manage Hamilton, and if he can succeed in bringing him back to the form he showed early in his career he will no doubt be able to land the popular Colonel's horses first in many races. Fortune has smiled none too kindly on Col. Ruppert, and it is hoped that she will change this season and bring to the plucky owner some of the success that he deserves.

—J. B. Haggin, owner of Rancho del Paso, the largest horse breeding farm in the world, and where Salvator and Firenzi and Miss Woodford and other famous racers are now located, is at the Mountain Park Hotel at Hot Springs, N. C., whither he went to take treatment for rheumatism, from which he has been suffering for some three months past. Mr. Haggin, accompanied by a party of his personal friends, went to North Carolina in his private car, and will remain there until the Spring if the baths there do him the good that is expected.

—Domino, the great sprinter of the Keene stable, has had a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, the result of a cold caught while en route from this city to the Castleton Farm in Kentucky. The horse had to be taken from the cars at Cincinnati, and placed in the care of veterinarians, who have sent word to James R. Keene that the horse is now on the road

Winter Resorts.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT,
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
Rates $21 per week and upward, according to size and location of rooms.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.

Mr. Harry H. Valentine will be at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., until Feb. 10 to attend to all engagements. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

LELAND'S WINDSOR HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Remodeled and refitted.
Windsor Hotel,
8th Av., New-York, after May 1, 1896. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,

NOW OPEN.
PAUL B. BODEN, Manager.
Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C. Circulars, &c., at F. H. SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

A modern house to let in the most attractive part of the city, on high ground; fully furnished, including silver, linen, blankets, &c.; all modern conveniences; furnace, electric lights, &c.; stable, garden, horses, and carriages included. Apply to owner, Mr. JOHN T. METCALFE, or to
J. METCALFE THOMAS, Agent,
19 Liberty St., New-York.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE.

NOW OPEN. 10th SEASON.
Tel. No. Lakewood 8A. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Instruction—City Schools.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'klyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.

A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Fromentin and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium

For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St.
Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.

The farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

Situations Wanted---Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to help in laundry, in a small American family; can furnish best city references from present employer. Call, Monday from 12 to 3, at 138 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North of Ireland young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; private family; willing to assist with parlor work; four years' city references. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer. 219 East 110th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American in private family; willing to assist with other work; no washing; two and a half years' city reference from last place. L. D., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress or do waiting in a small private family; has good city reference. L. S., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; good city reference. M. F., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes up-stairs work as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Julia Gormen, 427 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; will do coarse washing; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl (18) at up-stairs work; reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 224 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid in private family; good references. Petithory, 206 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat American girl; competent chambermaid and assist with other work. 304 Columbus Av., Graham's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid; highest city reference. Call, Monday, after 11, at 7 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 319 East 37th St., Monday and Tuesday.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a thoroughly trustworthy maid to invalid lady; excellent seamstress, (hand or machine;) will assist in housekeeping; experienced traveler; speaks German; long references. M., 351 East 46th St.

COMPANION.—By an English lady of good social position as resident or traveling companion, housekeeper, secretary; musical; speaks French and some German. G., care of Sisters of the Church, 6 East 53d St.

LADY'S COMPANION.—By a young lady as lady's companion; highest reference; no objection to traveling. Call, from 10 to 4, Russell, 232 East 30th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in a small private family. 215 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a Norwegian girl as cook; wages, $30. 304 East 25th St. Mrs. Stussy.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 101 East 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK — CHAMBERMAID. — By two young girls, in same house, one good cook, other lately landed, chambermaid or up-stairs work; girls intelligent and willing; seen Monday or Tuesday from 10 to 3 o'clock. 407 Lexington Av., near 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and do plain washing; private family; excellent cook; meats, soups, deserts, pastry; best city references; late employer. C. K., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters in private family; one as cook; thoroughly understands her work; other as chambermaid or parlormaid; personal reference. B., 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman, cooking; gets up dinners, lunches, and parties; reference, New-York society families. Call or address H. Smith, 9 Cleveland Place, B'klyn.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; all kinds of cooking, pastry, desserts, bread, &c.; first-class city references; wages moderate. M. M., 130 Clinton Place, Room 11.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; city or country; good personal references. G. L., 204 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a young Norwegian woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; good references. 123 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; fully competent to fulfill her duties; would do housekeeping; good reference. 306 West 39th St., one flight up; ring once. E. J.

COOK.—By responsible Scotchwoman as good cook; will do washing; small family; best city references. Call, Monday, 319 East 22d St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook; wash and iron; small private family; or work in flat by day or week; best city reference. 165 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; city references; last employer can be seen. 109 West 46th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook, by the day or week; first-class references. 212 East 51st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best references; wages $25. 200 West 64th St., care Mrs. Reynolds.

COOK.—In private family; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. 317 West 54th St.; rink Keney's bell.

COOK.—English; as good plain cook, wash, and iron; for small private family; personal reference. 322 Columbus Av., Boyd's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly economical, neat German cook; assist washing; best references; city or country. 211 East 34th St, 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent cook; excellent laundress; day, hour, or week; terms reasonable. Mrs. Nelson. 147 East 22d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; thoroughly understands her duties; can take chef's place; best reference. L. D., 243 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; suitable for select family dinners; good city references. A. P., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two colored girls; desire places together; private family. N., 134 West 53d St.

COOK.—By North of Ireland girl; best city references. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; to go out by day or week; best city references, 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches; private family; first-class personal city reference. 628 6th Av.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; best references from present employer; wages, $20 to $25. E. K., Box 880 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—English; equal to chef; takes full charge kitchen; kitchenmaid required; city references. L. S., 146 West 37th St.

COOK.—By Welsh Protestant woman as first-class cook; no objection to country; good reference. 303 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in small private family; speaks very little English; good reference. Duval, 206 West 37th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and laundress; young woman; in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; willing to do chamberwork; good city reference. 263 West 47th St.

COOK.—French; trained with chefs; is strictly respectable and economical; no washing; age 26. E. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; assist washing and ironing; best city reference. 200 West 31st St., ring Noble's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking. 131 8th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By experienced woman; washing, ironing, parlor cleaning, house cleaning. Mrs. Wilson, 211 East 26th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young German woman; is a first-class laundress and cleaner. Advertiser, 430 West 42d St., first floor, left.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter and fitter; home or out; costumes to order, $5 up; evening waists, $2.50; late with Worth, in Paris; Redfern, in London; try her. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; $1.50 per day; cutting and fitting perfectly; tailor-made and evening toilets; latest fashions; neat sewer; reference. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; go out by month; perfect cutter and fitter; Taylor system; makes and alters dresses; best reference. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By Taylor system; by the day; cut and baste ladies' skirts and waists latest styles; fit guaranteed. D., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By accomplished dressmaker; unexcelled style and finish; original designs; gowns made this month for $10; or out by the day, $3. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; wishes to go out by the day as children's dressmaker; repairing and altering ladies' dresses equal to new; best city references. Mme. E., 241 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent in all branches; by day; private families; cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; experience; best references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—From Doucet and Felix; evening and street dresses; want engagement by week or month in family; Spring patterns ready. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; accustomed to fine trade; long experience; at home or by day; good reference. M. Dailliet, 251 West 26th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; diploma; very successful; wishes two or three more morning engagements; no objection to take children out; first-class city references. Teacher, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches advanced English, French, German, music, singing, and drawing; highest English and city references; willing to take entire charge of children going abroad. H. A. H., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By educated German as nursery governess or housekeeper; could take entire charge of children; experienced kindergartner; good sewer; references; no French or music. A. K., 63 Court St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—English, German, French; Experience; best references; no objection to leave the city. Governess, 902 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL.—By Englishwoman, who can have good references. C. D., 61 Lexington Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. J. B., 270 West 23d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman; competent housekeeper; good cook and laundress; city or country. 217 West 32d St., one flight, back.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as general housekeeper or chambermaid and waitress; references. Ericsson, 512 East 148th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent Scotch girl for general housework; flat preferred; city reference. 144 West 15th St.

HOUSEWORK—By a neat, tidy girl, lately landed, to do general housework; no cards. 91 Amsterdam Av.; Prenty's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable French person as lady's maid or seamstress; no objection to travel; first-class city reference. Maid, care of M. Walcott, 217 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. H. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl, competent, as maid; good hairdresser, accustomed to traveling; best references, New-York and Paris. M. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; experienced and competent; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; take charge lady's wardrobe; best references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French woman; thoroughly competent; accustomed to travel through Europe and Egypt; first-class hairdresser; best city references. Engenie, 162 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; Protestant; willing to assist with light chamberwork; references. 355 West 47th St.; Stewart's bell.

MAID, &c.—By an educated North German as maid and seamstress to one or two children. Miss M. P., care of Mrs. Adt, 1,092 Park Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced North German, to a young lady; understands dressmaking; city references. L. G., 251 Columbus Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. 240 East 34th St.

MAID.—By French girl as maid for growing children; good city reference. Louise, 358 West 45th St.

MAID.—By French lady's maid; obliging; very good seamstress and dressmaker; first-class city references. Marie, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By young French Parisian as maid with lady alone; best reference. X. 2., 154 West 32d St.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to find a place for her maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. 31 East 65th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By an educated and trustworthy North German as maid; competent and reliable in all her duties; understands dressmaking, traveling, and packing; excellent reference. German Maid, 402 West 42d St.

MAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant girl as maid in private family; like better to travel in the South; good reference. Dufrance, 206 West 37th St.

MAID.—By experienced French-Swiss Protestant as competent maid and seamstress to lady or children in Christian family; personal city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID.—Having reference as maid and companion would like a similar position; twelve years with last employer; good place greater object than salary. A. C. P., 246 West 22d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl as maid and seamstress; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has best personal reference. T. J., Box 109 Times.

MAID.—As French maid; age, 28; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser and seamstress; good references. Louise, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—As French maid; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser and seamstress and packer; good references. Alpha, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by day as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' and children's clothes; also gentlemen's shirts, collars, and cuffs; city reference. Mrs. Deavy, 492 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman breaking up housekeeping; in private family; as first-class laundress. 417 West 31st St., Mrs. Cooper's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; German; would like a steady place for Wednesday and Thursday; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat, respectable young girl as laundress and chambermaid; three years' best reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 262 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; expert on shirts, collars, and cuffs; best city references; city or country. L. B., 210 East 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; first-class laundress; to go out by the day; city references. Mrs. A. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; city reference. 235 East 28th St., care of Nulty.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. R. C., 850 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to procure a position for a young woman as laundress; perfectly willing and obliging. 116 East 37th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By respectable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take full charge of bottle baby; willing and obliging; two years' best city reference from last place. 109 East 69th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced; can take charge of infants from birth; best of city reference. 128 West 90th St., third flat, east.

NURSE—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth, and also understands all kinds of bottle food; best city reference from last employer. Call, on Monday, 108 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge of children; twelve years' experience; long references; city or country. 311 East 45th St., one flight up. Janitor.

NURSE.—By an experienced child's nurse; nine years' experience; neat sewer and darner; no objection to country; first-class reference from last employer; wages, $20. M. A. W., 210 East 70th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant woman; entire charge of infant; raise on bottle, or young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; will take care of one child; understands bottle feeding; six years' reference; wages, $20. M. M., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By first-class North German nurse from Hanover; take full charge children from three years on; teaches German; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a Parisian, as nurse or chambermaid; competent, willing, and obliging; speaks no English; first-class references. G., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Protestant; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; three years' reference. Call, Monday, Reidy, 1,752 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a German and English-speaking experienced infant's nurse in refined family; best reference. Hammel, 506 West 46th St.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement; day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—Middle-aged; to take charge of infant or small children. Mrs. Young, 356 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant; can take entire charge; experienced; reference. Reliable, 142 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for confinement or other sickness; best of references; terms moderate. A. E., 947 2d Av.

NURSE.—By trained nurse; would attend invalid lady or gentleman a few hours daily. M. M., 25 East 14th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; best city references; no cards. Call, Monday, at 721 6th Av., Kling's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant as nurse or maid. 11 Labet St., Montclair, N. J.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—In first-class private family; by competent Swenish girl; one and a half years' city reference. 426 3d Av., first floor, front.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress, who will help with upstairs work, waiting, or maid to growing children; capable girl; references. 802 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good plain seamstress; by the day; could assist dressmaker; would be found useful in family. English, 488 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a superior young girl as maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; best city references. Minton, 1,594 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; best private city reference; go in country; good private family wanted; willing and obliging; wages, $20. 496 2d Av., near 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress, in American family; carves; all kinds of salads; can take butler's place; best city reference. M. A., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By an English Protestant; competent; takes butler's place; first-class family. Annie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—English; by day or week; thoroughly experienced; takes butler's place. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young lady, who has had five years' experience; can furnish reference. Advertiser, 366 West 26th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city references; willing and obliging. M. J., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; wages not less than $20; good reference. 200 West 64th St., care Mrs. Reynolds.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Norwegian; thoroughly understands her duties. F. Glane, 584 3d Av.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable young German woman to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning by the day; first-class references. 201 East 63d St.; ring Oswald's bell.

WASHING.—Family washing; all kinds flannels, laces, fine muslins done equal to new; large, sunny yard; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; wishes washing to take home or go out by day; reference. 337 East 31st St.

WASHING.—By respectable woman washing by the day, or take home. 144 East 84th St., first floor, back.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman to wash, iron, or do housecleaning. 237 East 45th St., third floor, back.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would like engagements to read aloud, or as private secretary. M. O. T., Box 177 Times.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as butler and cook; both English; first-class; references, N. Ellis, care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

HAIRDRESSER.—Understands the treatment of the scalp and shampooing; would like customers at their own residence. Miss E. Lindstrom, 342 East 13th St., care Bergman.

MASSEUSE graduate has returned from 2 years in Europe; will continue to treat ladies at residence. Miss Olih, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE; home or out. Mrs. Buckau, 434 West 58th St.

SALESLADY.—By a young French lady as first-class saleslady in one of the best maison de modes; would take engagement now for March or April. Mme. Bare, French Consulat, 35 South William St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; will furnish machine if necessary; moderate salary. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted---Males.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a young man, a position as assistant bookkeeper, or some other position where energy and faithfulness will be recognized; can furnish the best of reference and bonds. J. G. T., 82 East 10th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a double-entry bookkeeper; elderly, but very competent; temporary or permanent position; moderate salary; references. Henderson, Box 193 Times.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent French Swiss; neat appearance; aged 34; city references. 140 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Cook.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place; strictly sober; last employer can be seen. John, 638 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; eight years' personal city reference. A. Williams, 201 West 52d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; city or country; as butler and cook; references, P. F., 109 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; best city reference. 363 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; first-class references. F. F., 604 8th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French couple; man as butler and valet; wife as lady's maid and seamstress; both understand thoroughly their duties; separate or together; country or city; city reference. L. B., 411 Amsterdam Av., laundry.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; thoroughly competent; wife is good French cook; man is a thorough maitre d'hotel; good valet; speaks English; can take full charge; strictly respectable and faithful. M. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man; single-handed; in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; five years in last place; first-class city reference. J., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; good valet; thorough maitre d'hotel; understands cookery and pastry; trained in Paris and London; where strict and faithful service is required and appreciated. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; age forty; highest references; smart, energetic, capable, all-around man; wishes position in good family at once; disengaged when suited. A. W. C., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age forty; highest references; smart, energetic, capable, all-around man; wishes position in good family at once. 665 Fifth Av., 5 to 7 P. M.; disengaged when suited.

BUTLER.—By sober, steady, experienced Englishman; aged 38; height, 5 feet 9; last employer will recommend; wages, $50. D. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a butler who is leaving her service and whom she can recommend. Apply, on Monday, between 9 and 11, at 10 West 54th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; thoroughly competent; obliging; no objection to country; best city recommendation. Henry, 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; wife first-class cook; bachelor gentlemen; do entire work; small family; no washing; city or country. M. G., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a French couple; thoroughly understand their business; in private family; best city references. H. N., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler, just out of place; family went to Europe; wishes place for about three months; city or country; very best city references. Louis, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, sober, honest man; very quiet and obliging; the very best of personal city reference. K. M., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; well recommended as to ability and good character; industrious; neat; tall. Butler, 303 East 33d St.

BUTLER—MAID.—By a young French couple; man as butler or valet; wife as maid or chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. S., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; references to sobriety, honesty, and trustworthiness. Beta, Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—NURSE.—By a French couple as butler and nurse; willing and obliging; small wages; first-class references. G., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; single-handed; where parlormaid is kept; first-class city references. A. B., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. R. G., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; competent and strictly respectable; speaks English. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—By first-class French cook; best city references. R. B., 753 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a good place for my coachman; has been in my employ ten years; I part with him on account of selling my horses; will recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and a first-class driver. 254 West 45th St., present employer, S. L.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; stylish driver; 5 feet 11 inches; good appearance; strictly temperate; several years' A1 reference from last employer, who can be seen. Call or address Coachman, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; age 29; thoroughly understands his duties; is a good driver; disengaged on account of family turning out their horses; will be highly recommended from last and former employers, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERmaid.—By man and wife; strictly temperate; steady, reliable couple; both understand their business thoroughly; both can be highly recommended; country preferred. H. C., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; stylish city driver; good caretaker; strictly honest, sober and obliging; several years' reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. P. F., 78th St. and Park Av.; Mason's stables.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend; he leaves me on account of my turning out my horses. J. H., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; married; careful, stylish city driver; five years' city reference for honesty and sobriety from last employer, who can be seen. J. L., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Swede; age, 30; strictly sober and honest; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages; best of references, or employer can be seen; country or city. C. Johnson, 221 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; seven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By single man; strictly temperate; superior city references; wages not so much an object as steady position; city or country. J. S., 1,026 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; temperate; experienced; city or country; excellent reference for business, sobriety, and honesty. 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn, present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Single; four years in last place; understands horses, harness thoroughly; strictly sober; willing and obliging; good careful driver. Richard, 46 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; generally useful; best city references. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Irishman of long experience as coachman in private family; thoroughly understands his business; well recommended. A. B., 338 East 39th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages; best of reference. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' best city references; former employer seen; no objection to country. D. F., 312 East 46th St.

COACHMAN—COOK or DO GENERAL HOUSEwork.—By French couple; do not speak English. G. B., 121 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a first-class coachman, with best city references. E. C., 683 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly skilled in greenhouse, grapery, rose culture, fruits, and vegetables; five and a half years' reference from last employer. J. F., Box 27, Nyack, N. Y.

GARDENER.—English; married; understands growing orchids, ferns, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, graperies, flower and vegetable gardens. Dumper, 119 Tallmadge St., Poughkeepsie.

GARDENER.—By a married man; twenty years' experience as gardener; fully competent to take charge of gentleman's place; best city references. James, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a married man, Protestant, as gardener, on private place; six years in last place; best city reference as to character and ability. Gardener, Box 163 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—First-class; can blow the horn; best references; last employer will certify. L. A., 139 East 39th St.

GROOM and FOOTMAN.—By young Englishman; city or country. 166 East 38th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; age 24; as second man or single-handed; two years' references from last place. C. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man or useful man; understands steam furnace; two years' reference. H. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man in first-class private family; excellent city references. A. R., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—Would take care of gentleman's apartments; English. J. H., 320 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man 21; position under butler; city reference. English, 155 East 29th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Age, 22; understands horses; can do carpentering, plastering, and general repairs about house; city or country; reference. C. K., 1,242 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN. — FOOTMAN. — Private family; understands steam heaters, furnaces, pumps, elevators, windows, brasses, all kinds of housework; handy with tools; best city reference. C., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swede; willing to work at anything; city reference. R., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Willing; city or country; care of horse; drive; plain gardening; handy with tools; reference. M. F., 189 Court St., Brooklyn.

Valets.

VALET—COOK.—A New-York gentleman recommends a French couple, who were six years in his service; the husband as valet and useful man, his wife as first-class cook; both willing and obliging. Rumaen, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

VALET or COMPANION.—To one or more gentlemen; entire charge of rooms, &c.; best city reference. E. H., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Swiss French Protestant as valet or butler; four years' best city reference. E. Cheumontel, 246 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and NURSE.—By intelligent man of good address, with hospital and private experience, as attendant and nurse to invalid gentleman; can furnish best of references; no objection to country. Ross, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By a trained nurse; 26; neat, refined, obliging, and willing to be generally useful; speaks English, German, and French; highest references. H. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CAPABLE MAN, WELL TRAINED IN BUSINESS, wants a position of trust and responsibility, or otherwise; any reasonable salary; references and bond if required. V. S., Box 188, Times.

COOK.—By competent and economical French cook and his wife; recommended by banker. Apply, by letter, Room 19, 50 Broadway.

COOK.—By a man of experience as cook and general man for gentleman's apartments. D. L., 60 6th Av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A NEAT, smart boy of 18 to assist at waiting and act as footman or make himself generally useful; good reference. L., 360 Amsterdam Av.

ENGINEER.—Corliss or high-speed; thorough electrician and electrical cooking appliances and laundry machinery; references. Thomas Quirk, 1,343 2d Av.

ENGINEER—With extensive experience; all kind of boilers; engines, dynamos, &c.; A1 reference, as to competence and character. Engineer, 1,710 1st Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By English couple for housework; good references; capable and obliging; in a small, quiet family; town or country. T. W., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

INTERPRETER.—By a Christian young man; seeks an occupation in any establishment as interpreter with thorough knowledge of English, French, German, Italian, Arabic, and Turkish languages; best city reference. E. Pels, 83 Clinton Place.

MASSAGE.—As visiting masseur or attendant and nurse to invalid; highly recommended by physicians and families. Masseur, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, well-recommended man to attend invalid gentleman during the forenoon; also good masseur. O. N., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

OFFICE WORK.—By a youth; 18; experienced in office work and collecting, in banking or wholesale house; chance for advancement; excellent references. McMullen, 209 East 89th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By an experienced young man; excellent references; security if desired. Melitf, 362 West 49th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Having had twelve years' business and stenographic experience; single; good address; excellent business ability; is open for an engagement; can furnish the highest references; no objection to traveling. Secretary, Box 180 Times.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE, WATCHMAN, or ANY Place of Trust.—By well-educated young man; 12 years' experience as ward detective and policeman; first-class references; security given if required. Policeman, Box 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC TYPEWRITING WORK evenings and Sundays by expert now and many years secretary prominent railroad official. X., care W. B. K., 1,049 Park Av.

THIRD or USEFUL MAN.—Disengaged Monday, Feb. 3. S. Wyatt, care of Arnold, 122 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—

MADE FRANTIC BY FIRE

Morris Kuchner Dropped Wife and Child from a Roof.

THEY WERE NOT IN ANY DANGER

Woman May Die in Hospital, but Girl Not Seriously Hurt—Warning Given by a Baby Whom Smoke Awakened.

Made frantic by a fire from which he and his family were in no danger, Morris Kuchner dropped his wife from a roof yesterday morning. She was seriously injured. Kuchner then dropped his child over the edge, but she fortunately escaped with slight hurts.

The fire was at 30 Rivington Street. Some of the tenants may owe their lives to Baby Stella Price. Her sleep was disturbed by smoke which made her cough, and she began to cry.

Her awakening was timely, as there was a rapidly spreading fire in her parents' apartment.

The house is one of the best and cleanest in the quarter. It is a double six-story tenement, owned by Stacom & Fay. It is equipped with front and rear fire escapes and is called fire-proof. Perhaps this is because the stairs are of stone and iron. Twenty-two Hebrew families, numbering more than 140 men, women, and children, slept in the house Saturday night.

Stella Price is twenty months old. Her father, Max Price, who is a prosperous truckman, occupied the front flat on the west side of the fifth floor. In his rooms when the fire was discovered, in addition to himself, wife, and child, there were two men who boarded with the family.

Stella, when she awoke choking and complaining, aroused her mother, who sprang from bed, calling on her husband to get up. The apartment was filled with smoke, which appeared to come from the front parlor, although the cause of the fire had not been determined last night. There was no blaze visible.

While Price was arousing the boarders, some one in the street saw a glimmer at the windows of Price's flat and shouted, so as to awake the housekeeper's husband, George Baum, who ran to the sixth floor, arousing the families, four on each floor, as he came down stairs. While he was doing this, the occupants of the Price flat went down stairs.

A summons for the Fire Department had been sent, but there was no more danger to the tenants on any floor but the fifth than on the sidewalk. Some remained in their rooms. Kuchner, his wife Lena, and their four children in the rear flat on the east side of the sixth floor could with safety have remained in the apartment. There was the choice, too, of using the rear fire escape, which came up to their windows, of descending the stairs, or of going to and remaining on the roof.

But the locksmith, who is short and nervous, became excited and completely lost his wits. Seizing two of his children, he piloted the others and his wife to the roof, exclaiming wildly and loudly. Then, although menaced by neither fire nor smoke, he acted as if the flames had surrounded him, necessitating immediate and heroic action.

Tearing down a wire clothesline from its supports, he tied one end around his wife's body and started to lower her to the roof of 32 Rivington Street, a story and a half below. The wire rope was thin and began to cut his hands. He partly released his hold on it, so that it slipped quickly, and then he let go, and his wife fell shrieking to the roof below. Her legs were broken and she sustained serious internal injury.

Kuchner, now frantic, seized his daughter Birdie, eight years old, who has a curvature of the spine, and, leaning over the roof's parapet, lowered her, holding her by an arm, as far as he could reach, and then dropped her to where her mother lay. She was light and so escaped other injury than a sprain of the left leg.

Firemen reached the roof then and prevented Kuchner from further risking the lives of his family. The mother and daughter were taken from the roof where they lay and sent to the Gouverneur Hospital. The little girl may be able to leave it to-day. The mother's condition was unsatisfactory last night, but the doctors would not say she was fatally hurt.

The fire was confined to the Price flat and the corridor outside. The flat of T. Silberman, dressmaker, on the east side of the corridor, was scorched, but the flames did not enter it, and what damage was done was by water.

The rear flats on this floor escaped damage, but the water soaked through the house. All the tenants were in their rooms again at 9 o'clock, three hours after the fire was put out.

The damage was $200 to the building. Price, who was well insured, lost about $1,200, and Silberman $500. No tenant on the floor on which Kuchner lived lost anything.

SMOKE DROVE THE TENANTS OUT.

Timely Discovery of a Fire in West Forty-ninth Street.

A fire early yesterday morning in the tenement, 340 West Forty-ninth Street, caused such a density of smoke as to drive the tenants out on the fire-escapes. The smoke soon cleared away and the tenants reached the street by the stairways, but three or four had to be assisted by policeman Beglan.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman Beglan, who saw the smoke coming from the cellar of August Wiener's grocery store. Owing to the quantity of smoke, two alarms were sent in. The fire was extinguished without extending to the upper portion of the building. Wiener's loss is $500.

LEONARD STREET STATION REFITTED

Walls and Ceilings Decorated and Brussels Carpet for the Captain.

Masons, builders, carpenters, and painters have been busy several months in furbishing up the old Leonard Street Station according to orders of the Police Board, which has given out contracts to have all of the stations made presentable and cheerful.

The station has taken on an entirely new appearance. The walls and the roof have been repaired and painted, the former in dark yellow. The whole interior, including the reception room, sitting room, dormitories, and the Sergeants' rooms, have received new coats of paint. The Sergeant's desk has been moved back nearly two feet, presenting more floor space for drill, while the time-honored, but now almost useless, telegraph instrument has been placed in the north end of the room, thus affording a space behind the rail for visitors and those who may wish to transact business with the police. A new floor has also been laid in this room.

The Captain's room is fitted up with Brussels carpet, the ceiling being beautifully decorated. A handsome frieze, eighteen inches wide, adorns the walls. In the room is a large bookcase of interesting and instructive literature, a case containing the Rogues' Gallery, several comfortable chairs, and the Captain's rolling-top desk. A sleeping room and a bathroom adjoin. Laws of cleanliness are to be strictly enforced at the station.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' STRIKE

Delegate Hoadley Says the Men Are Not Returning to Work.

Delegate Hoadley of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 reported yesterday to the Central Labor Union on the lock-out of the electrical workers by the association contractors, and gave a history of the trouble. He denied that the men were returning to work and giving up their union, as the contractors had said.

Delegate McDermott of the plasterers regretted that the rivalry of the two electrical unions had caused so much trouble. "Is there no power by which the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor can be kept from fighting each other?" he asked.

Delegate Hoadley said it looked as if the men would win, and that Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 would try to win the fight by itself before calling for sympathetic strikes. There were already signs of weakening among the contractors. Two of them had failed to lock their men out, and would be fined $1,000 each, according to the rules of the Contractors' Association.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The marriage of Miss Susan Karsch, daughter of Bernard Karsch, to Mr. Louis Schaefer will be celebrated at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, in St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in West Forty-second Street, and the ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's father, 215 West Forty-second Street. The pastor of the church, the Rev. G. F. Wilhelm Busse, will be the officiating clergyman. Miss Frances Schaefer, sister of the bridegroom, will be Miss Karsch's maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. George B. Boscher will be best man. The ushers will be the groom's brother, Edward Schaefer; Frederick Karsch, brother of the bride; Joseph P. Grace, William H. Heller, Levi P. Gilchrist, and William Carl.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Edna Latham, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boswell Latham, of Beacon Street, Boston, and a niece of Mrs. James Latham of New-York, to Howard Frederick Parsons of this city. The wedding will be celebrated early in the Spring, after which the young couple will go abroad for a tour through Europe. Miss Latham is very well known in New-York, is an exceedingly pretty girl, and very accomplished.

—The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will take place on Feb. 6 at the residence of Mrs. George B. Post, 11 West Twenty-first Street, when Edward H. Blashfield, the well-known artist, will talk about mural decorations. The final meeting of the club takes place in April at the town house of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—A quiet wedding of Feb. 10 will be that of Mrs. Marion Brush Avery, daughter of the late Joseph B. Brush, to Herbert H. Dean. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother only relatives have been bidden to the ceremony, which will take place in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington officiating. There will be no reception.

—Under the patronage of Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. J. Muhlenburg Bailey, Mrs. Henry Gribble, and others, W. H. Barber will give a series of four piano recitals in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic, beginning Friday, Feb. 7.

—The marriage of Dr. Clarence Sumner Elebash of 118 East Nineteenth Street and Miss Bell Powell will take place on Tuesday evening in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Leander Powell and a granddaughter of David B. Powell. The bride will be attired in ivory satin, with point lace, clustered orange blossoms, and diamond ornaments. Miss Florence Lockett will be the maid of honor, and there will be a number of bridesmaids and ushers. The Rev. John Prescott of St. Ann's Church, Sayville, L. I., will assist the rector, the Rev. J. C. Swentzell, who will perform the ceremony. There will be a large reception, with an elaborate supper, at the Pouch Mansion, in Clinton Avenue.

—The marriage of Miss Katharine Taylor Phillips and Samuel Ludlow Thomas will take place Wednesday, Feb. 12, at noon at the Waldorf. The Rev. W. M. Downing will perform the ceremony. Miss Maud L. Phillips will be her sister's maid of honor, and there will be no bridesmaids. Samuel Cushing will be the best man, and Messrs. William L. Sexton and Robert Wescott the ushers. An elaborate bridal breakfast will follow the ceremony. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Phillips of Bayshore, L. I.

—Among the patronesses of the charity ball which is to take place in the German Clubrooms at Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 14, in aid of the Smith Infirmary, are Mrs. Charles L. Benedict, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. G. D. S. Trask, Mrs. Edward Bronson King, Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Mrs. Francis O. Boyd, Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, Mrs. J. Frank Emmons, Mrs. Sidney De Kay, and Mrs. Edward H. Bonner.

—Miss Lillie P. Berg of 123 West Thirty-ninth Street gives a musicale this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. PATRIARCH.

PICTURES BY ROBERT W. VONNAH

American artists are certainly giving an excellent account of themselves in these days, if one may judge from the creditable work now displayed in this city. With the high standard maintained by the Water Color Society at the Academy of Design, the excellence of Mr. Hassam's pictures at the American Art Association, there may now be seen at the Durand-Ruel galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, a collection of the works of Robert W. Vonnah, a Philadelphia artist, already favorably known in our New-York exhibitions, though far less familiar to the general public than he should be.

Mr. Vonnah displays here a score of portraits and as many pictures, filling two rooms and presenting a general coup de l'oeil most impressive. The portraits possess most of the good qualities of the impressionistic school, with few of its faults and almost none of its mannerisms. Some of the landscapes are likewise soberly painted, under similar influences. In others the artist has gone further toward the more advanced men, and, though he has achieved capital results in the matter of vibrating color, light, and astonishing brilliancy, he has arrived at these conclusions at the expense of many other attributes, quite as important.

It is, however, in portraiture that the man is more thoroughly personal and where he obtains the greater distinction, for these twenty canvases of men, women, and children are not only possessed of unusual merit, but they are original in conception, characteristically rendered, and, withal, new notes of no little harmony. Differing from many of his profession, Mr. Vonnah seems to have no special predilection for sex or age in the matter of facility of execution. The splendid type of matronly woman, as in that of Mrs. Blair, the dreamy, dainty little girl—a veritable Alice in Wonderland—of Mildred Blair, or the serious, sober man of years, he executes with equal ease.

In the matter of laying on his pigment there are radical departures that have produced results not alone highly interesting, but most happy as to the conclusion of the picture. Broken color, touches of various pale tones of blues, yellows, reds, violets, and other tints, never crude or spotty, rarely obtrusive, give a vibration, a realism, quite remarkable. It is not—in the portraits—the usual impressionistic trick, but a modification of such methods, used sparingly and with rare judgment, that in the end envelops the figure in air, interprets the genuine impression of vibrating, pulsing flesh and gives life and blood to the sitter.

In several cases, where the model is known, the likenesses are admirable; indeed, the works are all convincing in that respect, impressing the spectator with an idea of truth. The people, too, are sensibly posed, or rather placed, for there is given little suggestion of the preconception of the sitter, and there are no disturbing background draperies to distract attention. There is the portrait of a most attractive young woman, Miss Thompson, surely an inspiring model for any painter, and whom the artist has invested with all the subtlety of youth, grace, and beauty; and of a child Ellen Waller, there is a head, painted with a directness and soft tenderness of flesh texture, of naïve expression, far above the commonplace.

A portrait of Col. Morrell, in uniform, seen at the last show of the Society of American Artists, has already received commendation in these columns, but it is pleasant to meet with again, while that of a member of Philadelphia's crack cavalry corps, if less professional looking in his rather gorgeous trappings, is, nevertheless, engaging in its frank painting. The little golden-haired, rosy-cheeked hero of the late Eugene Field's "delectable ballad of the Waller lot" is here, charmingly rendered in all his child beauty.

In landscapes, a Spanish bit at Toledo (39) is attractive, while "Wet Weather" (31) is a faithful transcript of a gray, opalescent effect. The larger, more ambitious canvases of "Poppies" and "Discovered" are strong, undoubtedly, but they utterly lack the sentiment and poetry with which the portraits are invested, and, while they may be admired as evidence of the pyrotechnical skill, they may not be compared with the more sober efforts that add to artistic feeling evidence of the intellectual side of the painter's character.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO TAX LITERATURE

New Bill to Increase the Rate of Postage on Periodicals.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Eugene F. Loud of California, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, has introduced into the House of Representatives a new bill affecting the postage on printed matter now chargeable at second-class rates. This bill is similar to the bill of Mr. Henderson of North Carolina of April, 1894, which created such intense feeling and opposition throughout the country, and which received an almost unanimous negative vote when acted upon.

It even goes further than Mr. Henderson's bill in the direction of excluding periodicals from mailable matter of the second class, abolishes the privilege of sending sample copies through the mail, and places a discretionary power in the hands of the Postmaster General, which would establish a virtual censorship of the press to be exercised by subordinates and Postmasters throughout the country.

This bill makes such radical changes in the law that it cannot fail to affect disastrously the entire publishing interests of the United States to render uncertain what is and what is not a periodical, and virtually to abolish all supplements and premiums of regular newspapers or periodicals in the form of extras which are reprints of books or pamphlets and which are now so widely read and so attractive to the public.

The bill relegates the library periodicals, which distribute yearly at a nominal cost the best literature of the period among the humble homes of every State and Territory, to matter of the third class, and places upon it a prohibitory rate of postage, changing the present rate of 1 cent a pound to 8 cents. These library periodicals have become so great a business as to absorb nine-tenths of the book publishing and book reading of the country.

They are simply daily, weekly, and monthly novel newspapers, and have encouraged the reading of the best works to a degree unknown at any time in the history of literature hitherto. All sample copies are to be excluded from the mails as second-class matter.

This great feeder of the subscription business of newspapers and periodicals, by which many of our best periodicals sustain their circulation, is to be stopped, regardless of the interests of the publishers and people. The bill discriminates against the return of periodicals which have been placed upon sale, quadrupling the rate upon unsold periodical publications and discriminating against the news business of local dealers, who are the immediate servants of the public, and who constitute a great public educational system, to the vast advantage of the people.

There is in the Post Office Department a sentiment antagonistic to the business interests of the country. The commerce of the country is more dependent upon newspaper advertising than upon any agency existing. There is little difference between the news and the advertising columns in their value to the public. Of the two departments of the periodical the business world is far more dependent upon the advertising than upon the editorial and repertorial work. When our legislators are business men, and consult the business interests of the country they will place advertising matter in the most favored class.

In conclusion, the enactment of this law will throw out of employment thousands of working men and women now engaged in manufacturing and circulating periodicals. It will seriously depress the allied trades of papermaking and binding. It will reduce one-half the business in the sale and distribution of newspapers and periodicals, and virtually destroy it in remote sections of the country.

It will deprive the public of a literature to which it has become accustomed, and which it relies upon as the source of much of its recreation and instruction. It will create confusion in the Postal Service through the difficulty in determining what is a periodical; it will probably result in an absolute loss of money to the Government, as the small deficit caused by the transportation of these serial issues is much more than compensated by the immense correspondence by letter, postal cards, and other communications rendered necessary by the transaction of this business.

It is a reaction against cheap postage, and special legislation in the interest of express companies. It discriminates against the people residing in the remoter States and Territories, to whose benefit the United States Postal Service was primarily devised, and for whom it exists to-day.

It will largely enhance the cost of literature in all forms, as the competition of the library and subscription periodicals has reduced the price of all books, bound and unbound. X.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1896.

You can make your money buy a spring overcoat, as good again as you hoped to have.

How?

Buy now.

Several lots of last season's light weight overcoats have been combined into one lot at one price. Some silk-lined, some silk-faced to the edge; dark and light colors; unfinished worsteds and covert cloths.

Few of a sort; $15.

SOME AT EACH STORE.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A Rare Opportunity to Furnish!!

We shall place on sale Monday, Feb. 3, and continue until sold, the goods used in decorating the late Exhibitions, consisting of CARPETS, RUGS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, and FURNITURE, all to be closed out at less than ½ value.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

FRENCH GOWNS, WRAPS.

An important special purchase of French Gowns, Wraps, Opera Cloaks, Tailor Suits and Tea Gowns, the work of Dusuzeau, Felix, Pingat, Sara Mayer and others of like renown, will be placed on sale, To-day, February 3rd, 1896, in our Eleventh Street store, at prices below the actual cost of manufacture in France.

To these we add:

Black French Crepon Dress Skirts, $16.00.

Black Damasse Silk Dress Skirts, $16.00.

Silk Velvet Skirts, shaded colors, $25.00; fully worth $60.00.

Coats, balance of Winter Stock, $15.00.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, 75 and 95 cents.

This notice marks the closing sale of Winter goods.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

OPENING DISPLAY SPRING DRESS GOODS.

To-day, February 3rd, first display of new Spring Dress Goods.

Full assortments ready of all classes of Woolens that are fashionable.

The most abundant collection of Novelties we have ever shown.

New Cotton Dress Fabrics are also now ready.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St. Twenty-third Street.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James Betts Metcalf.

James Betts Metcalf, senior member of the firm of James B. Metcalf & Co., bankers and brokers, at 8 Broad Street, died Saturday at his home, 59 East Fifty-sixth Street, of pneumonia. Mr. Metcalf came of a distinguished family. He was a descendant of Lieut. Col. Metcalf of the Revolutionary Army and of Judge Betts, who for forty years served on the Supreme Court bench of this State. He was a son of Dr. James M. Metcalf.

Mr. Metcalf was born in this city May 3, 1843, and was a graduate of Williams College. He practiced law a few years and in 1873 became a banker and broker. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Metcalf was Treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati and a member of the Society Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the War of 1812. He belonged to the University, Riding, Larchmont, New-York Yacht, and Country Clubs.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday morning at Trinity Chapel. He leaves a wife and two children.

Frank Brinley Porter.

Frank Brinley Porter died suddenly Friday afternoon at his home, 3 Park Avenue. Mr. Porter was born in this city sixty-four years ago. He was for many years a prominent real estate dealer in Newport, R. I., but retired from that business some time ago and came here to live.

He married in 1881 Miss Clara Phelps, a daughter of the late Charles F. Phelps, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. His wife and two children survive him. Mr. Porter leaves two sisters and a brother, Henry H. Porter, formerly President of the Board of Charities and Correction. He was a member of the Manhattan Club.

The funeral will be held at the house at 9:30 to-morrow morning. The burial will be in Hartford, Conn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Col. William C. Knight, father-in-law of Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia, died in Richmond yesterday at an advanced age. Col. Knight had been identified closely with the agricultural interests of his State; was a well-known writer on agricultural topics, and at one time was editor of The Southern Planter and Farmer. He formerly was prominent in politics. He was a principal in the Knight-Johnson Senatorial contest, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson being the other principal.

—Charles E. Hadden, seventy-five years old, a former resident of this city, died in his home in Sea Cliff, L. I., yesterday morning. He was a builder. He had served three terms as President of the village of Sea Cliff. He leaves a wife, one son, John Hadden, and two daughters, Mrs. Marvin T. Reid and Mrs. Egbert R. Leaferat.

—Dr. S. T. Ellis, traveling inspector for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New-York, died of typhoid fever yesterday in the Maine General Hospital in Portland.

—John Pike, a prominent citizen and Democratic leader in Albany, died yesterday. He was born in Albany in 1847, was educated there, and lived there all his life.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2.—Prof. Flavel S. Luther of Trinity College has decided not to accept the Presidency of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, to which he was elected recently. He will remain at Trinity.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—After exhausting every legal device, Numa Dudoussat, one of the convicted boodle Councilmen was taken to-day to Baton Rouge, and placed in the penitentiary to serve his sentence. Deducting the time he has been in the Parish prison, he will have about six months to serve.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

NOTE THIS.

An opportunity to buy the best furniture, unusually low. As we run our factory at full speed during the dull months, our warerooms, now crowded with goods, must be emptied to reduce stock. We shall place, for a short time, such remarkably low prices on all our wares as will insure quick sales. We most earnestly request an investigation by purchasers before buying.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$27,194,562.12
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	25,778,275.13
United States Stocks, State Stocks, and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1895, (market value over cost, $3,093,307.63)	114,315,427.70
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1895, $3,328,418)	2,615,500.00
Real Estate outside the State of New-York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings	15,105,783.67
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest and in course of transmission, since received and invested	11,580,666.42
Balances due from agents	467,711.42
Interest and Rents due and accrued	511,071.38
Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	1,421,520.00
Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	2,018,870.00
Assets Dec. 31, 1895	$201,009,387.84

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1895, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price December 31st, 1895. Every piece of Real Estate belonging to the Society was appraised during the past year by the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and is stated at the reduced valuation as shown in the official report of the examination of the Society, dated July 9th, 1895.

THOMAS D. JORDAN, Comptroller.
FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all existing policies calculated on a 4 per cent. standard, and all other liabilities	$160,385,376.11
Undivided Surplus, on a 4 per cent. standard	$40,624,011.73

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. Dividends will be declared, as heretofore, on the basis of a 4 per cent. standard.

J. G. VAN CISE, Assistant Actuary.

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$36,200,664.76
Cash received for Interest and from other sources	8,095,778.13
Income	$44,296,442.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$11,431,081.26
Matured and Discounted Endowments	790,903.21
Annuities	406,612.08
Surrender Values	3,297,495.01
Matured Tontine Values	1,639,253.90
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	2,002,954.23
Paid Policy Holders	$19,568,299.69
Commission, advertising, postage and exchange	4,401,215.53
All other payments: taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c.	3,722,570.21
Disbursements	$27,692,085.43

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31st, 1895	$912,509,553.00
New Assurance written in 1895	$132,078,530.00
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined	$22,648,495.00

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1895, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. BOUDINOT COLT,
T. S. YOUNG, W. B. KENDALL,
G. W. CARLETON, H. J. FAIRCHILD,
Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTORS.

H. B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
H. M. ALEXANDER,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
THOMAS D. JORDAN,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
JOHN SLOANE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
LEVI P. MORTON,
GAGE E. TARBELL,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
FRANK THOMSON,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
SAMUEL M. INMAN,
Sir W. C. VAN HORNE,
CHARLES B. ALEXANDER,
EDWARD W. LAMBERT,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
JAMES H. HYDE,
HORACE PORTER,
JOHN A. STEWART,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
A. VAN SANTVOORD,
MELVILLE E. INGALLS,
THOMAS S. YOUNG,
A. VAN BERGEN,
JOHN E. SEARLES,
DAVID H. MOFFAT,
JAMES H. DUNHAM,
T. DE WITT CUYLER,
JOSEPH T. LOW,
DANIEL LORD,
HENRY R. WOLCOTT,
AUGUST BELMONT,
WILLIAM B. KENDALL,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE W. CARLETON,
SAMUEL BORROWE,
E. BOUDINOT COLT,
DANIEL R. NOYES,
ALANSON TRASK,
BRAYTON IVES,
SIDNEY D. RIPLEY,
J. F. De NAVARRO.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the North River, off Pier 37, late yesterday afternoon. It is that of a man about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 in ches in height, smooth face, and black hair. A Chinese laundry ticket and a pawn ticket issued by H. Frecl, 29 New Chambers Street for a coat pawned by one Nicholson were found in the pockets.

—Thomas O'Brien, a laborer, of 422 West Fifty-third Street, sat in the window opening to an airshaft at his home yesterday and fell asleep The window was open and O'Brien fell out, landing on the pavement, four stories below. He received serious injuries, but the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital said they would not prove fatal.

—Michael Hack of 124 Pennsylvania Avenue, East New-York, was held for trial in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. He gave two checks to Frederick Greenberg of 334 Rivington Street on the Kingston National Bank which were worthless. He was tracked to Elmira by detectives.

—Anna Maria Theiorsten, sixty-one years old, who lived alone in the tenement at 510 East Fourteenth Street, died yesterday morning from an attack of apoplexy, caused, it is believed, by overwork in carrying, basket by basket, a ton of coal from the sidewalk into the house.

—The Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, author of the Dictionary of Islam, will lecture in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, at 8 P. M. to-morrow, on "Islam and the Prophet of Arabia," being the fourth of the Epiphany lectures on comparative religion.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Louis Hillner and Gus Ashman of 783 Hart Street were arrested at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning for carrying a suspicious-looking bag. They refused to say what was in it. At the station house the bag was found to contain the carcass of a Newfoundland dog. They said they were taking it home, and intended to use it as food. They were locked up for violating a health ordinance.

—Corporation Counsel Burr will make his first official appearance in the Supreme Court to-day, when he will oppose a motion made by the Charities Commissioners to mandamus the Controller to pay over to them the amount of the pay roll of the department for the month of January.

—Dr. Coskie Harrison has secured a verdict of $125 against James Brady of Lefferts Place for teaching Mr. Brady's son Latin and Greek. A contract was made for $250 a year. At the expiration of six months the son was taken from school and Mr. Brady declined to pay the balance.

—There were 455 deaths in Brooklyn in the week ending last Saturday, the death rate being 21.5 per thousand. The chief causes of death were pneumonia, 83; diphtheria, 22; measles, 16; nephritis, 30. There were 147 marriages and 429 births.

—Robert Quinn, forty-one years old, of 41 Taylor Street, died Saturday night. He was assaulted Jan. 18 by Albert Brady, thirty-seven years old, of 122 Schaeffer Street. Brady is in jail. The charge of assault will now be changed to homicide.

—Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff will give a dinner to Mayor Wurster in his Eighth Avenue home on Wednesday evening.

—The meeting of leading citizens of Brooklyn in the interest of the Armenians will be held in the Academy of Music Thursday.

—Jewelry and clothing valued at $37 were stolen Saturday from the house of Mrs. William Forshew, 577 Lafayette Avenue.

—The General Committee of the Citizens' Union will hold a meeting at the Hotel St. George to-morrow night.

—The Montauk Club will give a dinner to Mayor Wurster and his Cabinet next Saturday night.

—The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will elect a Chairman to-night.

—Lieut. Peary of arctic fame was the guest of the Hamilton Club at dinner Saturday night.

—John C. Anderson has been elected Captain of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment.

—The Democratic General Committee will meet in Jefferson Hall to-night.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon.

—The Young Men's Democratic Club will meet this evening.

—Mary Jacobs, twenty-five years old, of 230 Schermerhorn Street, was arrested yesterday for throwing a stone through the plate-glass window of Valentine Schmidt's saloon, Liberty and High Streets, causing a damage of $50.

Flushing.

—Abram Voorhis, thirteen years old, of Flushing, was sent to the House of Refuge Saturday by Justice C. B. Smith. Several days ago his father gave him some money to buy provisions. With several companions he went away and spent the money. He did not return until yesterday, when he was arrested upon his father's complaint.

—The United Workers of Flushing, have elected the following officers: President—Mrs. William K. Murray; First Vice President—Mrs. F. N. Owens; Second Vice President—Mrs. J. E. Hillyer; Third Vice President—Mrs. Joseph Dykes; Secretary—Miss Sarah Dermody; Treasurer—Mrs. William H. Whittaker; Auditor—Mr. S. Edison Gage.

—The Good Citizenship League of Flushing is to manage an entertainment in the Opera House to-morrow evening. The Egyptian play, "A Bit of Unrolled Papyrus, or the Origin of Art," will be rendered.

—Dr. John B. Driggs, medical missionary in Alaska, addressed the scholars in the Sunday school of St. George's Church, Flushing, yesterday afternoon.

—A vote will be taken at Flushing upon the question of consolidating the Flushing Library and the Sanford Avenue Public School Library.

—Shinnecock Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Flushing, will hold its annual reception and ball at Literary Hall, Bayside, Feb. 21.

—The Excelsior Athletic Club of Flushing will hold its first annual reception and ball at the Flushing Hotel, on Thursday evening.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of the Flushing Congregational Church held a social on Saturday evening.

Long Island.

Farmingdale Lodge, I. O. G. T., has elected the following officers: Chief Templar—Alonzo Van Cott; Vice Templar—Miss Adele Bowers; Past Chief Templar—The Rev. E. F. Lounsbury; Secretary—Herman Havemeyer; Assistant Secretary—Miss Georgianna A. Bowers; Financial Secretary—W. Mott; Treasurer—Thomas J. Talbot; Chaplain—Ezra Pearsall; Marshal—John Scolly; Guard—Raymond Hendrickson; Sentinel—Arthur Quick.

—West Hampton Lodge of Good Templars has elected the following officers: Chief Templar—D. Egbert Smith; Vice Templar—Mrs. F. Phillips; Secretary—Charles Philips; Assistant Secretary—Hettie Gildersleeve; Past Chief Templar—H. J. Raynor; Financial Secretary—T. H. Raynor; Chaplain—Miss Monsell; Marshal—Lera Corwin; Deputy Marshal—C. Floyd Pierson; Guard—C. Russell Raynor; Sentinel—Silas Stevens.

—The following officers of the Wading River Sunday school have been elected for 1896: Superintendent—Leonard Woodhull; Assistant Superintendent—Theodore E. Woodhull; Librarian—Shirley Baldwin; Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Emmons; Secretary—Ethel Woodhull.

—A civil service examination will be held at Jamaica March 3, to determine the choice of clerks and carriers for the new delivery service which is to go into effect April 1.

—These are the new officers of the North Side Burns Club of Thomaston: President—J. D. Peterson; Vice President—John Graham; Secretary—W. M. Wood.

—The residents of Millburn have sent $50 and a vote of thanks to the Freeport Fire Department for services rendered at a fire in Millburn recently.

—Charles Vanderveer, Charles A. Ryder, and Jacob V. Ryerson were installed as deacons of the Jamaica Reformed Church yesterday morning.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church at Jamaica celebrated its fifteenth anniversary last evening.

A collection was taken up in the Brentwood Presbyterian Church yesterday for the benefit of the Armenian sufferers.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Searing of Mineola recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage.

—The Young Ladies' Vocal Society of Freeport will give its third annual concert on Feb. 28.

—A new library and reading room is to be established at Lawrence.

Jersey City.

—Ernest Berg and his young son, of Secaucus were driving through Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, when their wagon was struck by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction line. They were thrown out and slightly injured. After their wounds were dressed, they were sent home, their wagon being wrecked, though the horse escaped. Michael McCarthy, the motorman, was held for atrocious assault.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened a coffee house yesterday at 357½ Henderson Street. The religious services in connection with the affair were conducted by the Rev. John L. Scudder, the Rev. J. Woers, and Mrs. Banta, President of the union. The object of the enterprise is to serve working people with meals at cost.

—Mrs. Libbie Baulch, thirty-seven years old, of 49 Fulton Avenue, went driving yesterday. While passing through Ocean Avenue, the horse took fright at a trolley car and shied so violently that Mrs. Baulch was thrown from the wagon. She was seriously injured and was taken to her home in an ambulance.

—The Rev. Robert Wyck, pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church, preached last night on the Armenian atrocities. He charged the responsibility for them upon England as well as Turkey, and held that it was the duty of every Christian nation to do what it could to abate them.

CORN WHISKY AND THE NEGRO

Lecture on Their Relation by the Rev. Philip A. Hubert, Secretary of Livingston College.

The Rev. Philip A. Hubert, the colored orator, and Secretary of Livingston College, delivered an address on "Corn Whisky of the South and Its Relation to the Negro" before the American Temperance Union yesterday afternoon in Chickering

Monday
February 3-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

TO SAVE THE PALISADES

Residents Do Not Like the Bill Before Congress.

PLAN FOR A BEAUTIFUL DRIVEWAY

The Object Would Be Accomplished and Objectionable Features Would Be Avoided They Say.

The residents along the Palisades, many of whom are New-York business men who have built handsome and costly homes, do not regard with enthusiasm the scheme before Congress authorizing the National Government to acquire the property for the purposes of a National park, a military reservation, or for the purposes of fortification.

The ostensible purpose of the scheme is the preservation of the picturesque cliffs from defacement and destruction to which they appear to be doomed by the encroachments of the quarrymen, but those of the residents who have given the subject attention have become convinced that the scheme is chimerical, impracticable, and one that will not achieve the object so ardently desired by all who wish to see the picturesque Palisades left in their natural condition. The principal objection to the proposed acquirement of the property by the United States Government is the great expense. The property, part of which is in New-Jersey and the rest in this State, is now very valuable from the improvements which have been made upon it by the Summer residents and others, and it is estimated that to acquire it either by purchase or condemnation proceedings would require an expenditure of the enormous sum of $5,000,000 to be taken from the National Treasury. Then, again, to prepare the land thus acquired for use as a National park or a military reservation would involve the additional expenditure of a very large sum.

The land is not deemed at all suitable for a military reservation, and the Government has already in its possession land more suitable for the rendezvous of troops than the plateau on the top of the Palisades. The project of fortifying the Palisades is regarded as entirely untenable, and absolutely ridiculous from an engineering point of view. The cliffs average 500 feet in height, and to mount guns at this elevation above the river would render them absolutely useless, for they could not be depressed sufficiently to hit any ship moving on the river below.

Col. Loomis L. Langdon, who was for many years in command of Fort Hamilton, in New-York Harbor, was consulted on the question of the condemnation of the Palisades by the Government for the purpose of converting them into a fortification and military post some months ago, and he was outspoken in his condemnation of the project.

Col. Loomis, in his reply to the questions propounded to him, said:

"The occupation of the Palisades for a Federal fortification would not, in my opinion, be justified as an act of military expediency. Their occupation for the site of a fort would be simply absurd. To use the words of an engineer friend, who, by the way, is in the habit of being consulted by the Government on such matters, 'One might as well build a fort in Central Park as build a fort on the Palisades.'

"No advantage would ensue to the Government to justify the expenditure of any large sum of money for the purchase of the Palisades. It is not a strategical spot in any sense of the term, nor is it as convenient as are a dozen other places now owned by the Government for place of rendezvous for troops. The purchase of the Palisades by the Government for any military purpose whatever would, in my judgment, be simply a useless extravagance uncalled for by any possible contingency incident to the military necessities of the Government."

In place of the Federal Government acquiring the Palisades, the residents propose a plan which they consider more feasible, less expensive, and much more easy of speedy accomplishment, and which at the same time will stop the inroads of the quarrymen on the face of the cliffs and preserve them in all their picturesque beauty. This plan is for the two States of New-York and New-Jersey to acquire title to the strip of land running along the base of the cliffs for the entire length of the Palisades and make it into a public driveway, so that the quarrymen would be forever shut off from encroaching on the cliffs. This land, it is believed, could be acquired for perhaps $300,000, and the cost of constructing a public driveway thereon would be small as compared with the outlay accompanying the plan for the Government occupation of the territory known as the Palisades. Besides, this would be a public benefit, and the expense involved could be repaid to the States by imposing a small toll on all vehicles using the drive. When the cost of building should be repaid by tolls, the driveway should be made free.

Speaking of the driveway plan outlined, J. Cleveland Cady, the architect, who has a costly Summer residence at Alpine on the Palisades, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"I have very strong convictions in this matter, about which the general public seems to be misinformed. In the first place, the property which it is proposed to be acquired by the Government is not waste or arid land. It has been improved by the Summer residents and others at a great cost. Many costly improvements have been made, particularly during the last twenty-five years, and to properly requite these people for their outlay would cost an enormous sum of money—probably $5,000,000 would be required for the purpose—and the land is not needed and not really usable by the Government.

"The next thing to be considered is that it would probably take years to get this project through Congress, and meanwhile the defacement of the Palisades would continue, as naturally nothing would be done toward their preservation while the project was pending in Congress. In addition to the original outlay by the Government to acquire the property, it would require a very large sum to make it attractive to the public.

"The other scheme involves simply the acquiring by the States of the face of the steep rocks to the foot of the cliffs and the strip of land running along the water's edge. It would be comparatively inexpensive, and would not interfere with the property, on which large sums of money have been expended for improvements. It would also protect the handsome and costly properties from encroachments. To protect my residence from annoying encroachments I was compelled to extend my property, by purchase, down to the water's edge, and other residents have been compelled to do the same. I paid as much as $700 and $800 an acre for this property. The property needed can be acquired cheaply by the States. It would probably not cost over $300,000. The acquirement of this land would at once put a stop to all further blasting. The object could be accomplished far more quickly than by the National Government and just as effectually.

"Another point to be considered is that a most beautiful driveway could be constructed on the land at the foot of the cliffs all the way from Fort Lee to Nyack. This drive would be in the shade all the afternoon and the river would be in view its entire length. There would be no hills to surmount, and there would be ample space for pretty park effects. There would be plenty of room for a broad bicycle path beside the drive, and if this plan were carried out there would be no place in this country for riding, driving, and bicycling that could at all compare with it. It would be easy of access by the Fort Lee Ferry from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the people from this city, and by steamboats from other points along the opposite side of the river. Then it would keep out the rough excursion parties that are so troublesome during the Summer. It would be a real advantage in adding another pleasure place to the public at a comparatively small cost, and something that could be accomplished in a short time."

John H. Stoddart, another resident of Alpine, is an enthusiastic advocate of the project for a public driveway at the base of the Palisades. He said:

"I look upon the scheme of the United States acquiring the property for military or park purposes as impracticable. It has been estimated that the cost of this land to the Government would be over $5,000,000, and there is absolutely no practical use that it can be put to by the Government. It is nearly all rock, sparsely covered with soil and thickly wooded, and it would require a vast outlay to clear the ground before it could be made useful for military purposes. The other scheme is a simple, practical, and cheap plan, and would result in a great public good. It would save the beautiful and picturesque Palisades from destruction, and add another to the few places in the neighborhood of this city for riding and driving.

"By acquiring the strip of land at the foot of the cliffs, which is practically valueless, the authorities of the States of New-York and New-Jersey could, at a comparatively small cost, forever stop the defacement of the cliffs. They could construct a public driveway, which as a pleasure ground would not have its equal in the United States. This strip is about twelve miles long and from 1,200 to 1,500 feet wide. The cost of leveling and constructing a driveway would be small. There are no cross-roads to intersect it in its entire length from Fort Lee to Nyack, and there is plenty of room for a broad driveway and for a bicycle path besides. It would be easy of access to the people living in this city and at Riverdale, Irvington, Hastings, Yonkers, and Dobbs Ferry. Already there are three steam ferries crossing the river. It would be a great place for house boats to lap up, and in many other ways it could be made a pleasure ground for the people. This is a simple, practical plan, and one that could be promptly carried into effect."

Joseph Lamb, a well-known church decorator of this city, who has had a Summer residence on the Palisades, near Closter, for nearly forty years, expressed his unqualified objection to the project of the National Government acquiring the Palisades property, but gave his assent to the plan suggested above.

BLOOD FOUND ON LELLIS'S NAILS

Tucker Murder Mystery Complicated by Dr. Horne's Report—Yonkers Police Perplexed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Mrs. Edmund Tucker last Monday was somewhat deepened this afternoon when Coroner Miles received a message from Dr. William E. Horne, the bacteriologist, to whom he had submitted parings from the finger nails of the three prisoners, Charles Meyers, Michael Byrnes, and James Lellis. Dr. Horne wrote that he had found traces of blood on the parings of Lellis's nails.

This was a surprise, for thus far all the circumstances had pointed only to Byrnes and Meyers—to Byrnes because of his shoe marks in the ground, and to Meyers because they had both sworn that Lellis was out of the question in all later developments, he having been the owner of the wagon in which the three went to the place from William's Bridge to cut canes.

Lellis says he staid about half a mile away from the house in the woods all day, while Byrnes and Meyer were absent from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. The Coroner says this complicates the case considerably, as it will be necessary now to discover, if possible, the age of the person to whom the blood belonged.

It will be remembered that George Tucker's bank, which was stolen at the time of the murder, had been broken open with a stone of a kind not found in the vicinity of the Tucker house. The stone was like some that were found in Lellis's wagon. It was supposed that Byrnes or Myers might have had the stone with them. If Lellis was the murderer, it is easy to see where he got the stone with which the little bank was broken, as there were other stones in his wagon.

The inquiry is set down for Wednesday.

CANADA'S BIG WORLD'S FAIR

Great Preparations for the Exposition to be Opened May 25.

For over a year now Canada in general and Montreal in particular have been very busy arranging for a great World's Fair. It will be officially known as the British Empire Exposition and International Display of All Nations. It will be opened in Montreal on the Queen's birthday, May 25, and will be kept open until Oct. 12. This is Canada's first venture into the business of international exhibitions, and her people are therefore trying to leave nothing undone which will make the enterprise a success.

The exposition grounds, covering about sixty acres, are attractive in themselves, being situated at the base of Mount Royal, and forming one of the most beautiful parks in America, abounding in fine natural scenery. The buildings will be illustrative of different forms of architecture, and will include structures devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, horticultural and agricultural industries, and the fine arts, with houses for other departments, besides a Palace of All Nations.

In these structures the promoters will try to gather all that will spread a knowledge of the products, resources, and industries of the world. The list of the groups into which they will be divided will give an idea of the scope of the exposition. These are architecture and forestry, means of transport, general industry, food industries, river and sea fishery, health, machinery, lighting, industrial arts, heating, geographical section, complete furniture, means of safety, gardening, insurance, and miscellaneous. There will also be special departments, such as the art department and historical collection, the women and children's department, &c.

Invitations have been sent to nearly every country, and the responses have been such as to lead to the belief that extensive exhibits will be received from the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Turkish Empire, Switzerland, Australasia, Ceylon, Burmah, Cape Colony, Japan, China, Mexico, and the South and Central American republics.

Not content with instruction alone, many novel and interesting entertainments will be provided for the visitors. There will be a Rock of Gibraltar; an Avenue of All Nations, Venetian canals, with gondolas; a haunted swing, a Colorado gold mine, a Chinese village, an ostrich farm, a Japanese park and tea garden, and a children's fairy land. Some of the leading bands have been engaged to furnish music. There will be electrical illuminations and fountains, and great displays of fireworks.

The arrangements are now well advanced. Joseph H. Stiles, who was the British Commissioner at the California Midwinter Fair, has been the leading spirit in the management, and has been aided by the people of Montreal and the Dominion. The railways and other public bodies have given encouragement, and it is now expected that the opening day will present an exhibition of which Canada may be proud. To facilitate matters, an office has been opened in New-York at the Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway, with Hugo Benedix in charge as Commissioner General. Mr. Stiles is the Director General, and John A. Boyd is chief of the department of publicity and promotion, with his office at 154 St. James Street, Montreal.

Took Up a Collection to Pay Fines.

Standing in a row in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning were twenty-eight colored devotees of the game of "craps." Seated in a chair and guarded by a colored and a white lawyer, who subsequently had a dispute as to who was the counsel in the case, sat the principal prisoner, Miss Josephine Jones, also colored, who was charged with running a gambling house at 31 De Peyster Street, where the twenty-eight players were captured Saturday afternoon by the police of the Old Slip Station.

The Jones woman was not in the room when the raid was made, but one of the habitues, Alfred Seircy, testified that he had seen her receive the money accumulated in the "kitty." He admitted that he had an enmity against her, arising from a money transaction.

The Magistrate held the Jones woman in $300 bail for trial, and fined each of the others $1. A collection was taken up among the prisoners and their friends in court, and the combined amount proved sufficient to pay the fines.

To Celebrate Emmet's Birth.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the Irish National Alliance and Irish Nationalists, held yesterday at Independence Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, W. J. Balfe, the Chairman, announced that the arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, to be held on March 4 next at Cooper Union, had been completed. John E. Fitzgerald of Boston will deliver the anniversary oration.

Henry McCann, the last Irish political prisoner, released from Portland Prison, England, was present and was cordially greeted by his old friends.

CITY'S EXCISE STATISTICS

Mayor Strong to Receive the Commissioners' Report To-day.

TOTAL OF LICENSED PLACES 9,058

License Fees in 1895, $1,790,530—One Barroom for Every 210 Inhabitants—No Increase in Drinking Places.

The report of the Commissioners of Excise for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, will be received by Mayor Strong to-day.

In it Messrs. Murray, Woodman, and Harburger say it has been the custom for the Boards of Excise to make a report for the fiscal years ending April 30, but that they make a report for the calendar year because of the law, which makes their term begin and end with that of the Mayor, although they were appointed Feb. 25, 1895.

The report shows that in 1895, 12,070 licenses were applied for, 11,029 were granted, 324 were rejected, and the other applications were either canceled or withdrawn.

The license fees amounted to $1,790,530. For saloon liquor licenses—6,980—$1,386,000 was received, and for 13 first-grade hotel licenses $6,500. The other sources of fees were 270 second-grade hotel licenses at $300 each, 371 restaurant licenses at $100, 448 ale and beer licenses at $50, 1,071 storekeepers' licenses at $200, only 15 druggists' licenses at $20, 13 "additional," or all night, licenses at $100, 29 "additional" licenses at $150, the maximum fee, 1,504 transfers to purchasers at $20, and 365 transfers to places at $20.

The amount received for fees is an increase of $37,330 over 1894, and in excess by $25,120 of the amount of the fiscal year ending April 30, 1895.

The Commissioners late last year took a census of every licensed place, with the following discoveries:

Hotels, Class 1, Grade 1	106
Hotels, Class 1, Grade 2	256
Saloons, Class 2, Grade A	6,871
Restaurants, Class 2, Grade B	349
Ale and beer, Class 3	407
Storekeepers', Class 4	1,052
Druggists', Class 5	17
"Additional," Class 6	33
Total number of licenses in force	9,091

From this number should be deducted thirty-three "additional" licenses, as they were issued for places having the regular license, so that the real total of licensed places is 9,058. Of places for drinking on the premises there were 7,989, of which 349 were restaurants and 362 hotels, so that there were 7,278 saloons, and of these 387 had restaurants. The number of barrooms was therefore 6,891. Of the total of 9,058 licensed places, 161 are closed, viz.: Seven hotels, 132 saloons, 3 ale and beer saloons, 9 restaurants, and 10 storekeepers, but their licenses had not expired and the places can be reopened within the time of license. Attention is called in the report to the fact that there are 157 licensed places in the newly annexed district, including ninety hotels whose licenses were issued under the provisions of the law which applied to towns, three bedrooms, while a city license requires ten.

Computing on the fiscal year basis, the Commissioners furnish the following in regard to the money received for fees during the last decade:

Year Ended April 30.	Number of Licenses Issued.	Revenue Received.
1886	9,574	$682,345
1887	9,308	781,740
1888	9,606	1,370,040
1889	9,204	1,416,010
1890	9,401	1,453,510
1891	9,360	1,468,130
1892	9,476	1,503,530
1893	9,487	1,569,525
1894	9,028	1,747,860
1895	9,077	$1,729,670 }
*1895	1,787	35,740 } 1,765,410
Total		$13,760,100

*Assigned and transferred.

No increase in drinking places, the report says, should be found in the increase of licenses for the fiscal year—165. On the contrary, there is an appreciable decrease. Increase has been unwaveringly forbidden by the now famous "surrender rule" of March 22, 1887.

Attention is called to the tendency of those having hotel accommodations and saloon licenses to take out full hotel licenses because of the stringent enforcement of the Sunday laws and to many sales of business places by those fearful, because of one conviction for excise violation, of losing the license. The hotel "tendency" has been weakened by requiring the closing of an existing drinking place and the surrender of its license before issuance of a hotel license and by increasing the hotel license fee to $500, the maximum.

Of "additional" licenses the Commissioners say:

It may also be noted here that there has been a small increase in the number of additional licenses; but this class of license has, by resolution of the board, been restricted to licensed premises which are used as ballrooms and large halls where receptions and entertainments are given.

Storekeepers' licenses, which do not permit drinking on the premises, were at the close of the calendar year: Wholesale and retail liquor dealers, 9; grocers, 814; hotels, 139, and druggists, 39, a total of 1,052. Since May, 1893, to no new place has been granted a storekeeper's license, except upon the closing of an existing place and the surrender of its license, thus checking, the report says, the increase in this form of the liquor traffic, as had been previously done in the case of saloons.

Of the ratio of all excise licenses to population, the report says, that on the basis of a population of 1,908,295, it is 1 to every 210 inhabitants. The barroom ratio is 1 to 277. But the Commissioners say there are in New-York every day 200,000 to 300,000 persons not included in the census. To illustrate the benefit of the restrictive rule of March 22, 1887, the ratio that day of 1 to 138 inhabitants is cited.

The report includes the proceedings of the Board of Excise, Jan. 7, 1896, when Commissioners Murray and Woodman decreased the number of saloons and increased the license fees, and Commissioner Harburger filed a minority report protesting against a reduction in the number of saloons and the increase of license fees.

The fees, the report says, would, upon the 1895 basis, be increased $503,000.

The revenue of the calendar year 1895 was distributed as follows: Police Department Pension Fund, $300,000; Fire Department Relief Fund, $75,000; general fund, $500,000, and charitable institutions, $700,000.

A very large number of licenses will be extinguished by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. Cairns vs. The Board of Excise, the Court holding in effect that no license, except for a hotel, could be issued to any person for any place within 200 feet of a church or school, except to the person licensed at the time of the passage of the act at that particular place, and whose license was in force when the law was enacted.

The Commissioners complain that the office accommodations in the Criminal Court Building are insufficient. From 70,000 to 80,000 persons visit the offices annually, and on trial days the boardroom is overcrowded.

The rules of the Board of Excise are made part of the report, which concludes with these remarks:

At the present time, when the whole excise problem is receiving such wide and active discussion, it is, perhaps, fitting that we should speak briefly of the working of the law as seen from our point of observation. While it is certain that some changes could be made which would make it more responsive to the demands of the people on the one hand, and on the other hand tend to elevate the business it is designed to regulate, we find from our experience in administering it that it is in the main a good and efficient law. It is often spoken of as "the Tammany law," but this designation is obviously incorrect. The present law is for the most part the law of 1857 and its early amendments, and most of its deviations from that act are in the nature of an improvement.

It gives, as excise laws have always given, a wide discretion to the Commissioners intrusted with its administration. The law provides that no man is entitled to an excise license as a matter of right. It is a privilege that may be exercised only by such persons and at such places as the Commissioners may, in their judgment, deem proper. Their power to grant that privilege is almost absolutely without limit or restriction, and their power to refuse it is subject, except for a few limitations, only to the condition that such refusal shall not be arbitrary or without good and valid reasons, in which case the rejected applicant is sure of relief from the Court upon a writ of certiorari.

Power so great, affecting the property and interests of individuals and the well-being of the community, may be greatly abused. The only justification for putting such authority in the hands of officials is an all-sufficient one, viz., its absolute necessity for the protection of the public—the fact that the serious questions which should properly govern the granting of excise licenses must be determined by some one, and are such as cannot be decided by ordinary process of legal procedure, but must be determined by the exercise of judgment and discretion. It is not alone whether the violation of law under an existing license shall be punished, which the courts also are empowered to do; it is the great question whether the license should ever exist, whether it should be granted.

The Commissioners in this regard instance 736 protests from those who do not desire saloons in the neighborhood of their homes. In the past nine years 3,377 applications for licenses for new places have been rejected by the board, while in nearly every case it was in the power of the board to grant the application. So that but for the discretion vested in the board there would be to-day 3,000 more licensed places in the City of New-York.

RETALIATION AGAINST GERMANY

Representative Southwick Explains the Purpose of His Resolution Touching American Insurance Companies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The resolution calling on the President for all correspondence between the United States and Germany regarding the exclusion of American life insurance companies from Germany, which passed the House yesterday, is a move toward a policy of retaliation against Germany. The author of the resolution, Representative George N. Southwick of Albany, N. Y., explaining its purpose, says:

"President Cleveland, in his last annual message to Congress, called attention to the policy of retaliation which was being practiced in Germany against American life insurance companies, as well as American cattle and cereals, and suggested retaliation on the part of the United States, if such a course could be devised.

"New-York is the first State to take action; and, in both the Senate and Assembly of its Legislature, a measure has been introduced, which provides that all foreign insurance companies shall be denied any and every privilege in the transaction of business within the State which is not accorded to American companies in the home States of these foreign corporations.

"As German insurance companies are transacting an extensive business in the State of New-York, the passage of the proposed act would be likely to convince the German Government that retaliation is a dangerous weapon to handle.

"The German policy of retaliation against American life insurance companies has thus far been confined to Prussia. Until recently four of the big New-York companies had been transacting business in that portion of the German Empire. Only one still continues operations.

"The Prussian Minister of Insurance, Mr. Koeller, by one arbitrary requirement after another, finally forced the American companies out of the field.

"Gov. Morton and Insurance Superintendent Pierce of New-York have written Secretary Olney in reference to the retaliation practiced against American insurance interests in the German State of Prussia. The Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance has also indited an emphatic note of protest to Secretary Olney against the harsh policy adopted by the Prussian Minister.

"The State Department instructed Ambassador Runyon to take cognizance of the matter, and he had been in communication with the Berlin Government prior to his death. The late Ambassador also assisted Poultney Bigelow, who was sent to Berlin by the New-York Insurance Department, to adjust the difficulty.

"Minister Koeller has recently been removed—whether on account of his exploits in the insurance line does not appear—and hopes of an adjustment are entertained."

The adoption of his resolution, Mr. Southwick states, will secure publicity for the correspondence between Mr. Olney and the late Mr. Runyon and permit the States to legislate intelligently on the subject.

NEW EDITION OF THE ALTAR BOOK

A Notable Specimen of Ecclesiastical Literature.

One of the most notable specimens of ecclesiastical literature published in this country is the new and elaborate edition of the Altar Book, issued by authority of the Church. Advance sheets are on exhibition in the offices of Thomas Whittaker, in the Bible House.

The Altar Book contains the order for the holy eucharist, according to the use of the American Church, with the collects, epistles, and gospels of the Book of Common Prayer for all the Sundays and holy days of the year, together with those from the occasional offices and from the ordinal. It is the work of D. B. Updike of Boston.

The book also contains the collects, epistles, and gospels to be used throughout the year, the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper, or holy communion, the collects, epistles, and gospels for the communion of the sick, for the visitation of prisoners, for Thanksgiving Day, for the ordering of Deacons, for the ordering of priests, for the consecration of Bishops, and for the consecration of a church or chapel.

In addition, the musical notation of such parts of these services as may be said or sung by the priest is given, but it is so given that, literally, it may be spoken or sung. The text follows the revised Standard Book of Common Prayer of 1892.

The book is an imperial folio, 11 by 15 inches. The edition is limited to 350 copies. Among the subscribers to the work in this city are J. Pierpont Morgan and other men of prominence and wealth in the Church.

DEFENDED HIMSELF WITH HOT SOUP

Lee Gue Gave Battle to Five and Held His Own.

Lee Gue, a waiter in the Chinese restaurant 11 Mott Street, came out of the place late Saturday night with a tray laden with Chinese delicacies. Just then five white men came out of the house 16 Mott Street. One kicked the tray, spilling the contents of some of the dishes. Another kick spilled more.

With Celestial dignity Lee Gue placed the tray on the top of a beer keg and prepared to give battle to his assailants. Just as they were closing in on him he picked up a bowl of hot soup and threw bowl and contents at his assailants.

The soup spattered over the attacking party and there were howls of pain. The men retreated, then made another rush. This time pots of tea and bowls of rice filled the air. Just as Lee Gue had about used up all its ammunition and the five men were preparing to make a final rush two detectives of the Elizabeth Street Station came along and arrested two of the assailants, who gave the names of John Sullivan and John Farrell, but refused to tell where they lived. In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday Magistrate Cornell fined them $5 each.

Col. Thompson Seriously Ill.

Col. William P. Thompson, well known in railroad and mining circles, is seriously ill at his home, 30 West Fifty-seventh Street, with pneumonia, contracted while on a trip of inspection over a line of railroad in West Virginia. He was taken sick a week ago Saturday, and his condition became serious during a stop made in Baltimore.

A special car was put at his service, and he was hurried home, reaching there Thursday. Dr. Loomis was called and a consultation of physicians held. It was at first thought that his case was hopeless, but a slight change for the better occurred Saturday.

Played Possum to Escape Arrest.

Michael Conneff, a laborer, of 308 West Sixty-ninth Street, appeared in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, to press a charge of highway robbery against Thomas Hyer, a peddler, of 321 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Conneff was set upon by three men on Saturday night, as he was returning home, knocked down, beaten, and robbed.

He saw Hyer on the street yesterday and recognized him as one of the men. He gave chase, but Hyer escaped to his home. A detective found him in the cellar, apparently in a drunken stupor. He tearfully denied his guilt in court, but the Magistrate held him in $1,500 bail for trial.

SONG, PRAYER AND FOOD

Brooklyn Sunday Breakfast Association Cares for Soul and Body.

COFFEE AND ROLLS FOR 250 MEN

A Practical Charity Organization—If Its Beneficiaries Eat They Must Take Part in the Services.

The Sunday Breakfast Association of Brooklyn is the odd name of a very practical charity organization, which for the last four years has been doing much good in a quiet way. It occupies a little building at 543 Atlantic Avenue, the owner of which lets the association's rent count as part of the purchase money of the building.

About 250 men were in the hall at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning when the breakfast of coffee and rolls was served. The room had been filling up since 7:30, when the doors were opened. Some of the men had slept there all night, for the association now provides lodgings on the seats and floor, as the Board of Health will allow.

The majority of the men who filled the pews were apparently tramps, but here and there was one to whom a collar and necktie were no novelty. They were of all ages; one boy a few rows from the front could hardly have been over sixteen, while on the side was a man who might have been sixty, and who had been coming every Sunday morning for two or three years. In the front row was a man who, it was said, used to play a clarionet in Sousa's Band, and who can still earn high wages on those rare occasions when his instrument is out of pawn.

Edward Holloway, one of the Vice Presidents, who was to preside, had not yet come, and E. E. Mills began the work of the morning. His opening speech was simple and direct.

"If any one's neighbor is asleep, will you please wake him up," he began.

A few who were still drowsy were punched by their obliging mates, and Mr. Mills then asked how many had never been there before.

Thirty-three of the 250 raised their hands, and for their benefit Mr. Mills explained the rules. All were welcome, he said, on one condition—if they were going to eat they must stay to the services which followed.

No one accepted the invitation to get out if he did not care to stay, and at a tap of the bell the assistants, most of whom are, as it were, graduates of the institution—men who have shown an inclination to reform, and for whom work has been found—passed the coffee cups.

The man who sat at the end of the seat took charge of the cups for his row, and at another tap of the bell every one arose. The Doxology was sung, and Mr. Mills asked a benediction. Then the real work of eating began. Big baskets of rolls were passed around, and each man took two.

Some of the men seemed very hungry, and started in on the rolls at once, but most of them waited until the big tin buckets of coffee had been carried around and the cups filled. Then they set to work in earnest. Every man was allowed three cups of coffee and the two rolls, and apparently every man took his full share. Sometimes the association provides corned beef sandwiches in the place of the rolls or buns.

The workers in this charity feel very sure of one thing—that nothing is wasted. No one comes there who isn't hungry, for the men realize that there is no chance of getting money, and that if they want coffee and rolls they must also stay through the service.

"A great many of these men are old rounders," said Mr. Mills, "but there is always a large number of new men—men who really are in hard luck and not always through their own fault. A great many of them are sailors, of all nationalities, who reach this port, spend their money, and are waiting for a chance to ship again."

The coffee and rolls were all eaten, and after a survey of the amount of provisions left it was decided that it would not be advisable to give an extra ration of half a roll, because a week ago last night, at the Sunday evening tea, the food ran short. Then the devotional services began. Mr. Holloway, who had appeared, took charge of this part of the work.

The first part of the service, and, in fact, the chief part of it all, was singing. Little canvas-bound copies of a Gospel hymn book were distributed, and the service began with "Pull for the Shore, Sailors, Pull for the Shore."

Half a dozen other hymns, with easily sung choruses, followed, many of the men joining in. Such songs as "Bringing in the Sheaves" and "Tell Me the Old, Old Story" seemed to be known to many of them.

Mr. Holloway gave a plain, straightforward talk to the men, there was more singing and speeches from others of the officers, a chance for the men in the audience to speak, and an occasional short prayer. The whole exercise lasted an hour or an hour and a half.

The recently issued report of the association for the year shows that about 18,000 men have been fed at these Sunday morning and evening meals. To do this was cost $1,447.50, of which some $500 was spent for rent, fuel, and lights, and about $600 for food. The association is supported by voluntary contributions.

The officers and Directors of the society are: President—Horatio S. Stewart; Vice Presidents—Albion P. Strout and Edwin Holloway; Secretary—Will H. Johnston; Assistant Secretary—Robert A. Byrons; Treasurer—John K. Knox; Directors—Oliver Johnston, O. Lavelle, Dr. G. Le Lacheur, Harry J. Brainerd, W. L. Felter, Col. A. S. Bacon, Thomas Richards, John R. Tolar, Newman H. Raymond, James Gage, Halsey Knapp Carpenter, Gabriel Hoyt, Dr. F. E. Caldwell, E. Ostrom, E. E. Mills, J. M. Bailey, James W. Elwell, F. W. Starr, William R. Perkins, and James McCullough.

The first breakfast of the association was served Sept. 28, 1891, in a little room back of a store. The association's model was a similar organization in Philadelphia, which now feeds 1,800 men every Sunday and had Dwyer arrested.

TRYING ROENTGEN'S EXPERIMENTS

The Success Which Prof. Trowbridge Has Attained at Harvard—Interest Among the Students.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 2.—Prof. Trowbridge's recent confirmation of the discovery made by Prof. Röntgen of Germany has created unusual interest among all students who are interested in scientific study. It was on Wednesday afternoon that Prof. Trowbridge obtained a distinct impression upon a photographic plate by means of the Röntgen cathode rays, acting through such opaque substances as wood and pasteboard. The impression gives a distinct print on any sensitive paper. At one place the wood was not less than half an inch thick. At other places the thickness was not more than one-eighth of an inch. But it is difficult to distinguish on the plate the part that was covered by the extra thickness.

A very sensitive Cramer dry plate was put, film side up, into a wooden box with a tight-fitting cover. On the plate were laid two clear glass slips, less than one-sixteenth of an inch thick. A considerable space was left between them. Across the glass slips, to hold them in place, was put a narrow bar of pine wood five-sixteenths of an inch thick. The wooden cover, three-sixteenths of an inch thick, was then put in place. This wooden box was put inside a covered pasteboard box, the walls of which were one-thirty-second of an inch thick. The whole thing was put close to the brightly fluorescent part of an ordinary spherical Crooke tube, and the action was maintained two minutes, when the tube became too hot for further operation. When the plate was taken out and developed, the part not shielded by the glass showed plainly the boundaries for the whole length of the plate.

This was Prof. Trowbridge's second attempt. The first had been only partly successful. The ordinary current used for lighting the building was sent through the primary of an ordinary coil. The resistance of the primary of this coil is one-tenth of an ohm, and of the secondary 6,000 ohms. The current through the primary was not stronger than 15 amperes. The current from the secondary of the first coil was sent through the primary of 25 turns of a Tesla induction coil, the secondary of which was 500 turns. The secondary gives a spark through six inches of air. Its terminals were connected with the electrofloe of the Crooke tube.

From the ease with which the photographic effect was obtained it appears doubtful whether so complicated and powerful apparatus was necessary. The impression obtained on the plate is rather a print than a negative.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION DINNER.

Senator Thurston and ex-Register Chittenden to Speak.

The Lincoln dinner of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. The speakers will be John M. Thurston, Senator from Nebraska, and L. E. Chittenden, ex-Register of the Treasury under President Lincoln.

The banquet will be preceded by a reception, at which the President and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Flint Warren, Jr., will be assisted by Mrs. David C. Link, Mrs. Wellslake D. Morse, Mrs. William D. Murphy, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. Charles J. Townsend, and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller.

The Reception Committee is composed as follows: Dr. James E. Newcomb, Chairman; Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., William M. Batchelder, Lucien A. Chapin, Henry C. Conger, Dr. Horace T. Hanks, Dr. Thomas J. Harris, Frank S. Jordan, Walter S. Morse, Robert M. Morton, Charles M. Porcher, John W. Ritchie, Samuel D. Stradley, George H. Sutton, Frank E. Towle, and Charles J. Townsend.

The officers and Directors of the union are: George Flint Warren, Jr., President; William D. Murphy and Mortimer J. Ennis, Vice Presidents; Alfred D. Clinch, Secretary; Wellslake D. Morse, Treasurer; Directors—Charles Andrus, L. Tesse P. Bishop, Charles B. Canfield, Thomas L. Harris, Jr., David C. Link, William D. Love, Edgar L. Marston, and Daniel L. Wilcox.

WANT IT TO GO TO BALTIMORE

Heine Monument Central Committee Adopts Resolutions.

The Heine Monument Central Committee has unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Park Commissioners have made the acceptance of our offer to present to the City of New-York Prof. Herter's beautiful Loreley fountain, subject to the approval of a prejudiced body of artists, and we have withdrawn our offer because the action of the Park Commissioners is an insult to the artistic merits of the Heine monument and to the German-American population of this city, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we disapprove of any and all efforts to secure a place for the Loreley fountain in the City of New-York in a roundabout way as incompatible with the honor of the people who offered this gift, and further

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the meeting of the General Committee, called for Feb. 6, to grant the request made by the City of Baltimore, and to give the Loreley fountain to that city, where it is highly appreciated and will find a place worthy of the poet whose memory it honors and of the artist who created it.

By a resolution, quietly passed through the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner Haffen of the Department of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was authorized to accept the fountain, to be erected in some prominent place in his district.

A Pretended Advertising Agent.

John Dwyer, who has no regular place of abode, was held in $1,000 bail for trial yesterday at Yorkville Police Court, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

A furniture dealer, William Bogen, of 787 Third Avenue, said that Dwyer had called on him Thursday, representing himself as an advertising agent, connected with several newspapers. For 50 cents he offered to insert a business card of Bogen's in an advertising paper to be published by the "Grocers, Butchers, and Provision Dealers' Benevolent Association," on the occasion of a ball on Washington's Birthday. Bogen became suspicious after he paid the money and had Dwyer arrested.

An Up-to-Date Joke.

From Punch.

Thanks to the discovery of Prof. Rontgen, the German Emperor will now be able to obtain an exact photograph of a "backbone" of unsuspected size and strength!

SUICIDES IN BROOKLYN

Two Men and a Woman Found Life Too Full of Troubles.

THEY USED GAS, POISON, AND PISTOLS

The Woman Employed the Three Destructive Agents—She Was Well-to-do—Found Dead By Her Son.

Two men and one woman killed themselves in Brooklyn yesterday.

Mrs. Augusta Schwarz was determined that she would not fail in taking her life. She used gas, laudanum, and a pistol.

She was forty-eight years old, and lived with her sons in the four-story brownstone house 112 Berkeley Place. She owned considerable real estate and lived in very handsome style.

Mrs. Schwarz occupied the front room on the third floor, and her seventeen-year-old son Frederick occupied the adjoining room. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning he was awakened by hearing a shot. Knowing that his mother had not been well, he ran into the room and found her lying on the bed with a bullet wound in her left cheek. He summoned the family physician, who found the woman dead.

Mrs. Schwarz had shot herself in the mouth, the bullet cutting the arteries and coming out on the left side of the cheek. At the time the body was discovered by the son, the end of a rubber hose was in Mrs. Schwarz's mouth, and the other end was attached to the gas jet, which had been turned on. On the mantel was an empty three-ounce bottle, that had contained laudanum.

Mrs. Schwarz had been ill for some months with nervous prostration, and she was unable to attend to her estate. It is not known why she committed suicide, unless it was because she was despondent. Yesterday would have been her husband's fifty-seventh birthday had he lived.

Her husband, Anton Schwarz, who had charge of the American Brewers' Academy in this city, was taken ill Sept. 24, 1895, and was carried into a flat occupied by a woman friend. He died there the same day from heart disease. Mrs. Schwarz was not friendly with the woman in whose flat her husband died. After his death, Mrs

YALE VOICES HER NEEDS

The Scientific School Anxious for Its Award.

THE UNIVERSITY MILITARY COMPANIES

Sharp Demand for a Big Library—A New Set of Rules About Conditions—Thefts from the Peabody Museum.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—The Yale Sheffield Scientific School has not yet received the award of the commission of arbitration appointed by the Connecticut General Assembly to fix the amount of damages to Yale in consequence of the loss of the Government's annual award, which now goes to the Storrs Agricultural College of this State, instead of to the scientific department of Yale University. The commission awarded Yale $154,604.45, and the university will undoubtedly receive the full amount, but there seems to be some hitch over the payment.

W. W. Farnam, Treasurer of the university, and ex-Gov. Ingersoll of Yale's counsel, called on the State Treasurer a few days ago for the money, but they were told that the State officials had not yet decided just how they should act in the matter. It seems that the State Treasurer stands enjoined from paying any money accruing from these Government grants. This is a result of the suit brought by Yale immediately after the passage of the act of 1893 by the Connecticut Legislature to prevent Storrs College from collecting this money until the courts or arbitrators had passed upon the issue.

The three Commissioners of Arbitration held that the legislative act of 1893, diverting the Government fund from Yale to the Storrs College, was a breach of contract on the part of the State with Yale University. Yale was receiving, at the time the legislation of 1893 was enacted, the income of the Morrill fund of 1862, and also the proceeds from the act of 1890 by Congress. By the latter, for the first year, $15,000 was to be received by the institution selected, $16,000 the second year, $17,000 the third, and so on until the amount reached $25,000, where it should remain as an annual appropriation from the United States Treasury. But the Connecticut General Assembly said this money should go to Storrs College, and there it goes. Eighty scholarships, which had been founded on this fund in the scientific department, will have to be given up, owing to the diversion of the appropriation, according to the statement of Prof. Brush of the Scientific School.

Since the recent decree of Gov. Coffin and the military authorities of the Connecticut National Guard that the State armories should hereafter be used only for military affairs, the question has arisen as to whether the junior promenade would be allowed in the Second Regiment Armory in the future. To debar the promenade officials from having their annual dance in this building would make a great deal of trouble, and hence there was much discussion over the far-reaching effects of the Governor's decree. Col. Callahan of the Second Regiment stated that as Yale has two military companies, under the direction of Capt. James S. Pettit, which use the armory for drill purposes, Yale would not be debarred from its use during promenade week. Capt. Pettit said a large percentage of the members of the two Yale military companies are from Connecticut, and the military department is consequently aiding the National Guard of Connecticut. The State military authorities have been exceedingly kind in giving the department the use of the armory and every possible facility for drill. Steps are being taken to secure arms from the National Government for the use of the two Yale companies already organized, and through the kindness of the State officers room has been given to the university for storage of the arms and equipments as soon as they arrive. The military departments of the colleges are encouraging many young men of ability and influence to join the National Guard, and in some of the States the law gives to the students the use of the State armories for drill, which is a recognition of the desire to act together for their mutual good and for the benefit of the country in its hour of need. Capt. Pettit further says that he expects the military companies will always be conducted so as to merit the esteem and good-will of the State officials, and that there will be no trouble in securing the armory for the short time necessary for the junior promenade.

The new code of rules which has just been issued by the Yale Scientific School brings many radical changes from the old regulations. This is particularly true of the rules relating to conditions. The new set provides with much greater strictness under this head for all deficiencies in studies, and is in line with the more rigid entrance requirements just put in use. Conditions enforced at the end of freshman and junior years may be passed off in September. Failing that, the student conditioned will be required to pursue the study in which he is deficient with a lower class; another opportunity for passing off the condition will be given at the end of the first term. Those failing in examinations other than those at the end of the year will get a second examination, and then, if not passed, will be allowed to retake an examination in February. Juniors failing in other than June examinations will have a second trial. Those failing in their finals in three subjects will not be recommended for a degree. Those failing in two subjects only of the finals may receive their degree by passing an examination in the Fall. The honors will be awarded on the excellence of the class work and of the thesis.

The matters which have been under discussion concerning thefts from the Peabody Museum are grossly exaggerated, according to the statements of the museum authorities. It is learned from the museum officials that Yale will not lose a dollar from any recently reported losses. It may be said that $1,000 would make good all such losses suffered by the Peabody Museum since it was first opened to the public.

James E. Joy, a prominent graduate of the class of '85, has set the university talking and deliberating in consequence of a letter which he has sent to The Yale Alumni Weekly. In it he says, among other things: "If there is any one thing which Yale needs more than another it is adequate indorsement for the university library. There will never be a great university in provincial New-Haven—I mean a real seminary of learning, not a place where men are 'put through a course'—until there is a library there so amply endowed and intelligently administered that men of research must resort to it. We are at a disadvantage in competition with other colleges in great and cultured cities. The student at Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Pennsylvania, has access to the magnificent libraries of Boston, New-York, Chicago, and Philadelphia libraries. If I am correctly informed the Yale library was practically bereft of income by the erection of the Phelps gateway. The funds available for the purchase of books are now too ridiculous to be stated here. Unless some princely benefactor comes forward to endow the library or unless the body of the alumni repeat for library endowment their $250,000 gift for a palace gymnasium, Yale's centre—that is the position which the library plays in a university—will not be strong enough to hold the students we ought to get. The past fifteen years have seen the university equipped with laboratories, an observatory, library, and recreation apparatus, to say nothing of dormitory accomodations. Two specific needs remain to be met with before 1900, when the two hundreth anniversary of the college will be fittingly celebrated. One of these is a Yale hall, a commanding structure which shall commemorate the services of Yale men to the Nation in the Revolution and the civil war, and shall supply the university with a spacious dining hall, portrait gallery, and commencement theatre. The second need, less attractive to the imagination, but of as solid and even more lasting good to every true interest of Yale, is a fund which shall make our library the peer of any in the land."

This letter provokes the following sharp editorial comment from the editor: "If this nucleus of the work of the university is to remain as hampered as it is to-day, no amount of enthusiasm, no magnificent equipment in dormitories or other buildings, no unbroken line of victories on the platform supplementing triumphs everywhere else, will avail to keep Yale in the van. Students will go where they can study best. It seems little less than a crime that Yale must have her hands tied, and all the golden opportunities for the accummulation of invaluable records and documents slip by unimproved."

HARVARD'S SCIENTIFIC WORK.

A Gradual Change of Method—Planning for the Future.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 2.—The day of prayer for colleges was fittingly celebrated at Harvard on Thursday by services in Appleton Chapel and services under the auspices of the Christian Association.

A meeting of the Committee of Ten on the University Club project was held Tuesday afternoon. A permanent organization was effected with Charles Francis Adams as Chairman and William R. Thayer as Secretary. It was decided to print a number of copies of the report of the Committee of Five, to be sent with a circular, calling for expressions of opinion on the project, and to be distributed among graduates in different parts of the country. As the annual dinner of the various Harvard clubs are held at about this time of the year, it is expected that much help will be got by discussions on this subject on these occasions. The committee will soon be enlarged by the addition of graduates from other parts of the country.

The remarkable increase in the size of the Scientific School in the last four or five years has presented a serious problem to the administrative board of that department. For many years before the recent boom the school had been neglected. It had not been run on so much a scientific basis as an academic basis. The change in the methods of the school has been largely responsible for the growth. To meet this growth a great many improvements and enlargements have been necessary. They have all been done in a quiet way, and no new buildings have been erected, so that an outsider would still imagine that the improvement in the school was only on paper. But not only has the scientific building been added to, to furnish an electrical laboratory, but the old Hasty Pudding Club building has been fitted up for the use of the architectural department, and the old gymnasium has had improvements to the extent of over $20,000 for the benefit of the engineering department, both mechanical and electrical. In addition, many courses of the school are given in the physical and chemical laboratories, and in the workshops of the Cambridge Manual Training School. But the students are fairly overcrowding all these buildings, and something will have to be done soon to relieve the congestion.

Accordingly plans are already being started to secure money for two new buildings, an Architectural School, and an Engineering School. No definite arrangements have as yet been made, but the Governing Board has such buildings in mind, and within three or four years it is more than likely that they will be erected. The architectural building will be exclusively for the architectural department, with suitable drafting and lecture rooms. The engineering building will have lecture rooms, drafting rooms, a library, and capacious workshops for both electrical and mechanical engineering.

The school is now fairly working on a scientific basis. Nothing is done purely on the ideas of college-bred men, but men of the world are called in to give advice, so that practicality shall be the watchward. A step in this direction has been taken in the last few days. About two weeks ago Prof. Shaler, Dean of the Scientific School, entertained a large number of Boston architects. He had them out to visit the architectural department and to offer advice as to the best methods of improvement. After their visit he entertained them at his house and various plans were discussed, which will be put into immediate execution. A few days later a conference was called of the Principals of high schools about Boston and the masters of the large fitting scools. Luncheon was served in the library of the Scientific School, and they all visited the various departments. Finally some sixty of them gathered in a conference to discuss the best methods of preparation and the standard of admission requirements for the school. The conference lasted for a good part of the day. The authorities intimated that they intended to increase the requirements, and found the masters of the schools ready to acquiesce. They will have special courses in their schools to fit boys for the Harvard Scientific School. The result of their conference will undoubtedly be an increase in the requirements for admission, and the institution of courses in the schools specially adapted to those requirements.

Finally, only a few days ago President Eliot entertained at his house about fifty members of the Engineers' Club of Boston, and personally conducted them about the school. They visited the electrical and mechanical laboratories and gave a great deal of advice, which will be to a large extent followed. The whole school is soon to be put on a basis that will make the degree of Bachelor of Science at least the equivalent of that of Bachelor of Arts, and these are the first steps in that direction.

The midyear examinations are now in progress, and for the time athletics are in abeyance. They will begin in force after Feb. 8, the final examination day.

EXAMINATIONS AT PRINCETON.

They Will Close This Week and Then Comes the Promenade.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The annual midyear examinations of Princeton are still in progress, and will continue till Wednesday of this week. All classes of both the Academic Department and the School of Science are being examined in the class room work pursued since the opening of the college last September, and, consequently, the campus is, for the time, almost deserted. Immediately after the close of the examinations the students will have an opportunity for relaxation from the hard work they are now doing, for on Friday of this week will occur the biggest social event of the academic year, the annual junior promenade.

This event is looked forward to with greater interest than ever before. It is expected that the old village will be overflowing with fair guests from the surrounding cities. A big delegation is expected from New-York and Philadelphia, and Trenton, Baltimore, and Washington will be well represented. Among those who will attend from the capital city is Miss Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President. The new Casino, where the dance will take place, is being elaborately decorated for the occasion, and everything is being done by the Dance Committee to give the expected guests a great college ball.

Princeton students have read with great interest Dean Hole's book containing notes on his American tour, and are especially gratified at the favorable impressions of Princeton which he has recorded in his interesting book. During his tour he visited all the larger institutions of learning of the country, and mentions particularly his visits to Princeton, Yale, and Harvard. In his chapter on "Universities and Colleges" the Dean says that of all the universities which he saw in the United States, Princeton seemed to him "by far the most picturesque, with its massive buildings, not crowded together, but with ample surroundings, in a fair ground or campus with grass and trees, and a beautiful view of the country beyond. Like the university in Tennyson's 'Princess,' half garden and half town."

The official catalogue of the Theological Seminary is about to be issued from the University Press. The book will be more elaborate than any previous issue, and will contain full-page illustrations of several of the seminary buildings. Its full roll presents 238 students, including 18 graduate students, 78 seniors, 72 middlers, and 62 juniors, with 8 special students. Of the colleges represented Princeton is naturally in the lead, with a total of 52 students; Lafayette College is second, with 17 representatives, and Emporia College third, with 10 men. In all 85 institutions are represented on the rolls. In point of geographical distribution 31 States and 13 foreign countries are represented. Pennsylvania sends 49 men; New-Jersey, 35; New-York, 17, and Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Maryland follow with 12 representatives each. Ireland contributes by far the largest number from foreign countries, with 22 representatives. The provinces of Canada sent 8.

Among the new features of the book are historical papers on "The Founding of the Seminary" and "The Design of the Seminary." The volume announces that the annual sermon at the close of the seminary year will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Church, New-York City, Princeton class of '73. The closing exercises will occur on May 5, and the address to the graduating class will be delivered by the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., of New-York City, for the Rev. George D. Baker of Philadelphia, his alternate. The annual students' lecture course on missions will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. James S. Dennis of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New-York City, whose subject will be announced as "The Sociological Aspect of Foreign Missions."

In view of the increasing interest in baseball as the Spring athletic season approaches a writer in The Princetonian has recently compiled an article on the beginnings of intercollegiate baseball, tracing the genesis of the first college nine, which came from Princeton. Among other things the paper says: "The first baseball game after the game had developed into the modern baseball, played in Princeton College, occurred in the Fall of 1858. It was brought in that year from Brooklyn by Lewis W. Mudge, now the Rev. Dr. Lewis W. Mudge, late pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton; Henry W. Butler, and H. A. Simpson, all of whom entered the class of '62. The first college nine was formed in 1859, with Mudge as Captain, and was composed of sophomores and freshmen. The games were confined entirely to the classes, boarding clubs, and halls until the Fall of 1860, when a visit was made to Orange, and the first out-of-town game played with the club at that place, resulting in a tie. After that the college nine was accustomed to play with the Atlantic nine and Excelsior Clubs of Brooklyn, the Athletics of Philadelphia, and the Eurekas of Newark. Intercollegiate games were impossible, as none of the other colleges had regular teams at this time. For many years the week following commencement was taken for a baseball tour. The first game with Yale was played at Princeton May 4, 1867, and resulted in a victory for Princeton by the score of 58 to 52. The return game at New-Haven June 27, after a hard fight, resulted in another victory for Princeton by 19 to 18. Princeton first met Harvard June 23, 1868, and suffered her first defeat by a college nine, with the score of 17 to 16.

The college annual, published yearly by the junior class under the title The Bric-a-Brac, has at last made its appearance, and is on sale at the book stalls. The new book is similar in shape to that of last year, but is bound in dark red. Besides the usual statistics and cuts there are an extra number of excellent photographs, special features of the volume, which add an unusual interest. The large double-page view of the front campus, taking in the College Library and Nassau Hall, is exceptionally fine, and the Varsity athletic field, also a double-page view, taken at the moment of the kick-off in the Harvard-Princeton football game, is another distinctive feature. Photographs of the new Casino, the view in the back of East College, the Glee Club organizations at Colorado Springs, and the small but excellent view of a bit of the interior of Marquand Chapel, showing the statue of Dr. McCosh, are all particularly good. Prof. Nicholas Dean of the School of Science Faculty, occupies the place of honor, his photograph adorning the frontispiece.

Among the proposed literary productions of the Princeton Faculty during the coming year will be an elaborate dictionary of philosophy and psychology, to be published by the Macmillans, under the editorial supervision of Prof. James Mark Baldwin, of the Department of Psychology at Princeton. The work will be arranged with respect to two general features. Concise definitions of all the terms in use in the whole range of philosophical study will be given, and, secondly, such historical matter under each term as may be necessary to justify the definition given, and to show that the usage suggested is the outcome of the progress of philosophy, will be included in the book. The dictionary will be compiled from the contributions of the leading men in the several departments, not only in England and America, but also in Germany and France, for the sake of showing the foreign usage. Such a work will serve both teacher and student in the most essential way, by removing what is, by common consent, the greatest hindrance to the study of philosophy, the varying and conflicting usages of terms which now prevail,

THE WEEK AT RUTGERS.

The Delta Phi and Junior Balls—Class of '97 at Dinner.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 2.—The Delta Phi Fraternity ball was held in the assembly room on Friday night. Every effort had been made by the members of the committee in charge to make it a success, and they were very successful. Many people from other cities were present, and it was a delightful affair.

The junior ball, which will be held on Feb. 14, is intended to be exceptionally fine. The patronesses are Mrs. Austin Scott, Mrs. John S. Clark, Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs. William R. Duryee, Mrs. Cornelius Hardenberg, Mrs. H. L. Janeway, Jr., Mrs. Jacob Janeway, Mrs. William R. Janeway, Mrs. J. B. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. R. R. Ludlow, Mrs. August Lienau, Mrs. H. A. Nielson, Miss Helen Nielson, Mrs. J. S. Nicholas, Mrs. Thomas F. Parker, Mrs. E. R. Payton, Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Mrs. A. V. Schenck, Mrs. Willard Voorhees, Mrs. Katherine Weston, and Mrs. D. D. Williamson of this city, and Mrs. Turnis G. Bergen of New-York, Mrs. William Clark of Newark, and Mrs. Charles L. Corbin of Westchester.

Thursday being the day of prayer for the colleges, there were no recitations after the first hour. At 10:30 the students attended chapel and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Selden of Albany.

A meeting of the students of the seminary, college, and preparatory school who are preparing for the ministry was held in Kirkpatrick Chapel on Wednesday afternoon. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Cooper of the college and the Rev. Dr. Mandeville of New-York.

The class of '97 held its banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening. Mr. Osborn, the class President, ably filled the office of toastmaster. Thirty-four members of the class were present. Those who responded to toasts were "Old Rutgers," F. H. Osborn; "'97's Junior Ball," A. R. Riggs; "The Scarlet Letter," C. W. Voorhees; "The Dominies," A. J. Walter; "The Dormitory," E. Stryker; "The Commuters," H. L. Ulrich; "'Snap' Electives," R. Etlinger; "The Ladies," R. W. Corbin; "That Painting Racket," P. Van Orden; Meeker, '96; Walser, '98, and Ross, '99. Guests representing other classes also responded to toasts. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of C. M. Mason, D. W. Hagerman, and George E. Heath.

MUSIC LECTURES AT COLUMBIA.

A Series of Which Much Is Expected—The Chaplain's Subjects.

President Low has recently made the announcement that a series of lectures on music will be given in Hamilton Hall on successive Monday afternoons at 4:30 o'clock, beginning with Monday, Feb. 10. The lecturer is to be George William Warren.

The subject of these lectures, all of which will be profusely illustrated upon the pianoforte and in other ways, is "The Origin and Material of Music." It will be subdivided as follows: Phenomena of sound, pitch, and character of tone; acoustics, intervals, scales, melodies, harmony, key relationships, and enharmonic mysteries; dynamics, rhythm, phrasing or tone expression in musical performances, effect of music on the emotions; history of music, (a slight sketch;) musical form, composition, and composers; how to study music and the necessity of being well grounded in the rudiments; musical terms in general use, and why so universally in Italian; classic music, and why it is so called; romantic and popular music; choirs and choir fads; the oratorio, drama, opera, and music drama as distinctive terms; the orchestra, (including a brief description of all the instruments in use at the present time and of some which have long since become entirely obsolete;) finally, the organ. This last is a lecture repeated from last year's course. It will probably be given in St. Thomas's Church in order that the speaker may amplify his illustrations.

Graduates, undergraduates, all members of the university, and any one desirous of hearing something about music will be admitted without a ticket. The course is given under the auspices of the University Faculty of Philosophy. It has aroused a great deal of interest among the students, and will, doubtless, attract a great deal of public attention, owing to the great prominence of the lecturer and the popularity of his subject.

Dr. George R. Van De Water, the college chaplain, has announced that he will speak on the following topics throughout the term, commencing on Feb. 10: "Church Unity," "Obedience of Christ," "Lent Addresses on the Seven Sayings of Our Lord from the Cross," "Readings in Holy Week," "The Resurrection," "Recognition in Heaven," "Character," "Common Sense," "Detraction," "Hypocrisy," "Prayer," "Praise," "Solitude," "Ambition," "Economy," "Revolution," "Reading," "Study," "The Ascension," and "Thoughts on Sanctity." These subjects are all treated on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings of each week in short talks at the chapel. On Monday and Friday morning the chaplain has provided a question box. He answers any inquiries he may find therein on these mornings.

The conditions imposed upon those who desire to try for the medal offered by the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution for the best essay on the subject, "The Principles Fought for in the War of the Revolution," have been announced to be as follows: Competition is open only to members of the senior class in the School of Arts, and its first year students, not graduates of the School of Arts, studying under any of the university Faculties; the essay must contain not more than 4,000, nor more than 2,000 words; a typewritten copy of each essay must be presented to the President not later than May 1. The Committee of Award will be the professors giving instruction in American history. No essay deficient in English composition shall be awarded the prize. The President will announce the winner on Commencement Day. Not only has Columbia received this offer, but the other principal colleges of the country have also been given a chance. The essays receiving the silver medals will be submitted to a committee of the National Society in competition for a gold medal to be awarded to the writer of the essay deemed most meritorious.

The second number of The Morningside, the paper recently established by the undergraduates to take its position with the rest of the Columbia periodicals, recently appeared. It contained the following articles: "The White Metal," Alfred L. Koeber; "In Midseas," James N. Hosenberg; "From Heine," Adeline Caswell Wheelock; "Go-Bang Stories" (The Tale of the Butler and the Cook,) Guy Somerville, and "Lessons in Consistency," K. Marvin; editorial comments, and a number of anonymous poems. The Board of Editors has been finally decided upon as follows: C. L. Alsberg, '96; A. L. Kroeber, '96; G. W. Warton, '96; C. P. Keppel, '98; Edith L. Sackett Barnard, '97; J. N. Rosenberg, '98, Law, and C. C. Roberts, '98, Law, business manager.

The examinations held during the past week have been generally agreed by the students to have been very hard, yet fair. The freshmen are entirely finished with their tests, and they will now have a vacation until Feb. 10. The other classes have been enjoying a suspension of recitations since Jan. 26. They will now have another turn at examinations.

At the annual meeting of the Barnard Literary Association, the following students were elected to hold office during the coming term: President—C. B. Elgas, '97; Vice President—R. B. Pomeroy, '98; Secretary—W. R. Bradley, '99; Critic—George R. Jacobs, '98.

No definite action has as yet been taken toward the drawing up of a formal challenge for the interuniversity debate with the Oratorical Society of the University of Chicago. It is presumed that the examinations are taking up the entire time of the members of the Debating Union, so that nothing can be done for a week at any rate.

LECTURES ON FIRE INSURANCE.

New-York University Law School Announces a New Course.

The New-York University Law School has announced a course of lectures in its graduate division upon "The Law of Fire Insurance," by Morris Putnam Stevens. They will begin Thursday, Feb. 13, and continue each Thursday evening thereafter until completed. The subject will be treated in an essentially practical manner, and for a clear and concise presentation thereof, use will be made of the various blank forms, including standard stock policy, survey, proof of loss, agreement for submission to appraisal, mortgagee clauses, unoccupancy, gasoline, and other privilege clauses, &c., now in general use by insurance companies.

Special attention will be given to the legal construction and application of the standard policy and its various provisions relating to premium, parties or persons insured, term, amount, location, description, loss or damage, insurable interest, usage and custom, entirety or divisibility of contract, construction, measure of damage, repair, representations, warranties, agents, renewal, cancellation, mortgagor and mortgagee, proof of loss, reinsurance, subrogation, limitation, waiver, &c. The fee for the course is $12.50.

William F. Havemeyer has presented to the university library for the department of history a set of B. F. Stevens fac similes of manuscripts in European archives relating to America. As this work was strictly limited to 200 copies for subscribers, it is likely to become very rare.

Andrew D. White says of this work: "To all our large institutions of learning, our public libraries, and historical societies, these transcripts would be of the greatest value."

The probability is that the old custom of a separate commencement for each of the three University Faculties will be observed, and all three will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House, Medicine coming May 5, Law May 21, and Arts and Science June 4. Degrees in Pedagogy and Engineering will be given at the Arts and Science Commencement.

The law class for business women has its own closing exercises in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden, a little earlier than any of the three commencements. As a rule, each occasion is attended by an audience not seen at the other commencements, so that nearly 10,000 persons participate each year in these university functions.

The Sedgwick Avenue side of the university grounds is likely, before long, to be reached by trolley tracks. The rails are laid on portions of the avenue, both above and below University Heights, but are hindered from completion by the opposition of citizens owning handsome places on this avenue. The university authorities have thus far taken no interest in the matter.

The next athletic and gymnastic exhibition will take place in the gymnasium Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock. The gallery of the gymnasium will accommodate, inside of the running track, 100 spectators. Visitors will be made welcome to the full extent of this accommodation.

The University Item has begun publishing its series of biographical sketches of the Alumni. A short history of William Almy Wheelock, '45, and John B. Ireland, '41, appeared last week.

An attempt is being made by the junior class to have a junior promenade. This class will publish the college annual.

A matter of some importance has just been announced in the University Medical School.

Prof. Witthaus announced to the middle and junior classes, respectively, that the present junior class would probably be the last one to receive a diploma on a three years' course. In an interview with Dean Pardee it was learned that the matter was only under serious consideration. Dr. Pardee said:

"The medical colleges are taking this step all over the country, and it seems to be to the idea with the medical authorities of the State that a four years' course is necessary. It will not be long before the State will demand this, and there is some serious talk of requiring a college degree also before entrance to a medical school.

"There are men who have merely matriculated here and not taken up the regular course, who may be surprised to learn of this change in our curriculum, but it would be manifestly unfair to those at present completing junior work to have men engaged in other occupations placed on a par with them, although doing no first year work. Therefore, we shall be compelled to require four years of men who have not done regular first year work, but merely matriculated before the new schedule commenced.

"It will be of some importance that the members of the present junior class shall pass all examinations satisfactorily, as being dropped into the class below means a loss of two years instead of one. During the past year the Regents at Albany have raised the scale of examinations, and 48 counts are now required, instead of 16, as formerly. The change was not pre-announced, and we may have to act similarly, and be content with making whatever announcements are ready before the close of the present college year."

STEVENS INSTITUTE STUDENTS.

The Social Society and the Junior Dances—Anniversary Plans.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 2.—The midwinter dance of the Stevens Social Society was held in the hall of the preparatory school on Tuesday, and was a very successful affair. The patronesses were Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Stillman, and Miss Smith. Among the other ladies present were Miss Belknap, Miss Bliss, Miss Smith, Miss Hall, Miss Stoddard, Miss Whittemore, Miss Warren, Miss Lewis, Miss Le Moyne, Miss Post, Miss Upjohn, Miss Lord, Miss Humphreys, Miss Ludlow, Miss Watkins, Miss De Fountaine, Miss Pirson, Miss Matthewson, and the Misses Bennett.

The Junior Ball Committee met on Tuesday Feb. 11, by the Rho Chapter of Delta Tau Delta of patronesses.

Cards are out for a tea to be given on Tuesday, Feb. 11, by the Rho Chapter of Delta Tau Delta at their chapter house on Bloomfield Street.

The senior class returned last week from Hartford, where they had been on an inspection trip, conducted by Prof. Dutton. The first place visited was that of the Pope Manufacturing Company, where the Columbia bicycles were seen in every stage of construction. The Tube Works and the Hartford Rubber Works, both owned by the same company, were also visited the first day of the trip. On the second day the Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company's works were inspected, as were those of the American Screw Company and those of the Pratt & Whitney Machine Company.

The Photographic Society has decided to give two prizes for the best exhibits of prints at the exhibition of the society in February.

The freshman and sophomore classes, following the example of the upper classmen, have selected committees to look after the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations. Messrs. Warren, Miller, Goells, Handloser, Fredrick Lane, and Rittenhouse are the sophomore committee. The freshman committee consists of Messrs. Christie, Upjohn, Westerfield, Jenning, and Peck. The committees from all the classes will meet together very soon and decide on a report, to be submitted to discussion. It is understood that a majority of the faculty and alumni are in favor of postponing the celebrations until the Fall, and although this proposition meets with some opposition from the undergraduates, it is probable the postponement will occur.

President Morton being slightly ill on Tuesday, Dr. Geyer lectured to the junior class on "Electricity and Fluorescence."

A number of the senior and a few from the other classes have joined the Engineering and Torpedo Division of the New-Jersey Naval Reserve.

It has been decided to hold the dinner of the senior class on Feb. 20.

On March 3 the musical clubs are to give a concert at Chickering Hall in New-York. The managers of the musical clubs have combined with the Executive Board of the Alumni Association to make this concert a success, and in consequence half the proceeds will go toward the fund of the Alumni Association for building the projected laboratories on Hudson Street. The annual concert of the musical clubs in Jersey City was held on Thursday evening, in Hasbrouck Hall. The concert was followed by a dance.

AT UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

The Attempts to Induce President Hill to Remain.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Although more than two months have passed since the resignation of President Hill, no final announcement of his plans has been made. It is evident that the earnest solicitations for a reconsideration made by the Trustees, the students, and the people of Rochester generally have made a deep impression upon him, while the vigorous action of the Chamber of Commerce in raising funds for the college promises increased usefulness for the institution, should he remain at its head. The Chamber of Commerce Committee has already pledged more than $20,000.

The annual promenade of the juniors is to be held Feb. 18, and the concert of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs on Feb. 21.

Prof. H. L. Fairchild has been re-elected President of the Rochester Academy of Science. H. E. Lawrence of the Faculty read a paper on "Measurement of High Temperatures," before the organization on Tuesday evening.

President Hill is announced to preach at Sage Chapel, Cornell University, on Feb. 16.

Only ten freshmen out of a class of sixty attained sufficiently good records in scholarship to warrant their appointment to this year's honor list. The men who are permitted to do honor work are W. S. Austin, W. G. James, W. S. Lake, R. H. Locke, C. C. Stone, F. A. Tubiski, H. S. Wood, C. Wile, O. A. Gage, and W. C. Neff. The freshman class has undergone a vigorous pruning this year. Fifteen were denied admission because of failure to pass entrance examinations, as many more were obliged to register as eclectic students on account of insufficient preparation, and several have been dropped for poor work.

Perley Dunn Aldrich is giving a series of university extension lectures on "The Development of Music."

Recitations were omitted on Thursday, the day of prayer for colleges, and a sermon was delivered in the chapel by the Rev. Dr. George Whitman of Buffalo.

In accordance with the plan adopted last year, a committee consisting of Profs. Lattimer, Mixer, and Baker will appoint the participants in the Dewey Prize declamations on the basis of oratorical ability. The first trial declamations were given Friday evening, the following named sophomores appearing: W. K. Anderson, E. C. Atwater, S. T. Buscom, W. F. Betz, R. B. Brownlee, B. F. Clement, Paul Hoober, F. E. McNall, C. D. Oviatt, and A. E. Webb.

The freshmen enjoyed their annual dinner at Geneseo on Friday evening.

TO STAY IN SCHENECTADY.

The Agitation in Favor of Union's Removal to Albany Dying Out.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—During the past week it has been shown that the removal of Union College to Albany is very improbable. As evinced by a meeting of citizens to discuss plans, the Albany people are very apathetic. The cause has been much harmed by newspapers, which have invariably confined their reasons for the removal to the benefit that Albany would receive. This has aroused the alumni to strong opposition, as they believe that the welfare of the college is the principal question.

The Schenectady alumni held a meeting Monday and appointed a committee to appear before the Board of Trustees, and speakers for the Northern New-York Alumni Association banquet, held in Albany Tuesday evening. At the Trustee meeting, the Albany people presented no plan, and no action was taken. At the banquet, several speakers from the alumni opposed the removal, the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., '66, one of the Trustees, being especially outspoken. The general feeling was that Albany had asked 100 years too late. In the face of this opposition, all the traditions of Union, and the fact that the college is neither bankrupt nor for sale, the agitation seems to have almost collapsed. The friends of Union are all hoping that it will never recover.

Extensive preparations are being made for the sophomore soiree, which bids fair to eclipse all previous efforts. It will be held Friday, Feb. 14, in the Van Curler Opera House, which, by extending a floor from the stage over the pit, makes a beautiful hall for dancing. The decorations, music, and refreshments will be unexcelled. The patronesses are Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. De Remer, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Kresni, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Linhart, Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. Paige, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Prosser, Mrs. Ripton, Mrs. Smitley, Mrs. Stoller, Mrs. Strain, Mrs. Truax, Mrs. Vrooman, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. C. O. Yates.

On Thursday was observed the day of prayer for colleges. In the morning President Raymond addressed the students, in the afternoon a talk was given by Frank Keller, and a devotional service was held in the evening. No regular work was required during the day.

ELECTIONS AT CITY COLLEGE.

Preparing for the Opening of the Athletic Season.

The second term election of officers of the senior class of City College was held Friday afternoon. The positions most contested for were President and Grand Marshal. The President has the power of appointing all committees relating to graduation and class day. The Grand Marshal has full charge of the commencement. The various committees will probably be arranged during this month. The election was exciting, and the result showed the victory of the fraternity as against the anti-fraternity men.

The new officers are: J. T. Lee, President; H. Knox, Vice President; F. B. Gordon, Recording Secretary; A. Lippe, Corresponding Secretary; P. M. Crandell, Orator; C. B. Jamsson, Poet; W. J. Ehrhardt, Prophet; G. Clark, Historian; G. J. Ferris, Editor; F. B. Vermilya, Grand Marshal. H. Peyser and H. C. Murray were candidates for Treasurer, but as neither obtained a majority that office has yet to be filled.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the college observed the day of prayer for colleges Thursday. The meeting was led by Laurence Hunt, Secretary of the Students' Club. This meeting will be followed up by active work, to increase the membership of the association. An election of officers will be held this month.

The committee on the '97 class dinner is composed of A. J. Ridley, Chairman; J. K. Roll, F. Schned, W. Coleman, and W. B. Boyd. The dinner will probably be given in two weeks.

Prof. Heberman of the Latin department took a party of juniors through the Metropolitan Museum of Art Monday. His talk on the pottery ware, statues, and paintings was interesting.

Capt. W. Strobel, '96, of the lacrosse team, is endeavoring to obtain the use of an armory for practice, when active work for the Spring games will begin. The prospects for a good team are encouraging. Those who have handled the stick and proved themselves good men are A. J. Ridley, '97; W. B. Boyd, '97; W. Cremin, '98, and E. Levy, '98. Games will probably be arranged with Stevens College, Polytechnic, and South Orange Field Clubs.

The athletic association will probably meet in a week and elect delegates to the intercollegiate convention. As Vermilya, '96, is one of the candidates. The track team, under the management of J. K. Roll, '97, resumed training Monday. There are six positions open on the team. Notice has been given in the college paper of the need of two-mile runners. Three of the team will run in the New-Jersey Athletic Club games.

NOTES FROM ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Examinations End To-day and the New Term Begins To-morrow.

Examinations at St. John's College will end today. The new term will begin to-morrow morning. The various societies will meet and begin active work.

The St. John's Debating Society will open Feb. 8.

The class elections will be held Thursday instead of to-day. They will be warmly contested throughout.

Arrangements are being made for the reproduction of "The Bells" by the Dramatic Association on Shrove Tuesday night. It was such a success when rendered last Thanksgiving Eve, that the Moderator determined to reproduce it instead of troubling with a new play. The play will be changed somewhat by the introduction of the first act. This was omitted in the first performance. There will also be a snort play given entitled, "A Doctor in Spite of Himself," from the French of Moliere.

Prof. Halm, the musical director of the college, has composed "The Fordham College Two-Step." It will be out of press and ready for sale next week.

The Fordham Monthly for January, which was somewhat delayed, made its appearance Wednesday.

A committee made up of delegates from the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes recently met to act upon proposals for the selection of a Fordham College pin. As a preliminary, the Secretary was instructed to write for estimates and designs from the leading firms.

The baseball team has begun work in earnest. It will practice in the cage in the senior gymnasium until the field is in shape for outdoor work. Games come slowly, but a trip to West Point has been secured. Manager Monahan expects acceptances from the University of Vermont, Lafayette, and Pennsylvania. Proposals were sent to Wesleyan, Yale, and Trinity, and though Yale cannot come, Wesleyan and Trinity will both come if satisfactory dates can be arranged.

WON THE SEYMOUR PRIZE.

Notes and News from the General Theological Seminary.

The Seymour Prize for extemporaneous preaching of the General Theological Seminary has been awarded to Floyd Appleton, Columbia College. The prize is a gold watch, on the inside of which is engraved "Instant in season and out of season," also the name of the winner, and of the prize, and the year in which the watch was won. There were seven competitors this year. The men receive a subject an hour before they are called to speak, and are not allowed the use of any helps. To compete for the prize it is also necessary to recite from memory the entire service for the burial of the dead, except the rubrics. The competition is only open to members of the senior and middle classes.

The services of the retreat held Thursday and Friday of last week were under the direction of Bishop Hall of Vermont. A morning, afternoon, and evening address were delivered. The balance of the time was spent by the students in prayer and meditation. College studies were suspended.

Dr. Body is giving a course of lectures on the "Foundations of Faith and Practice."

The Missionary Society was addressed last week by the Rev. C. H. Young of Omaha.

Two of the seminary men have received a prominent position in the Church Missionary Society, which takes in all the seminaries of the United States and Canada. C. H. McKnight, Cornell, has been elected President, and H. T. Officer, Harvard, Secretary. The next convention will be held in this city.

The senior class has elected H. C. Phelps, Columbia, to the position of Senior Precentor, and J. M. Niefert, St. Stephen's College, Historian.

Day of Prayer

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steady Improvement in Values Throughout the Week.

BONDS ALSO ACTIVE AND HIGHER

Foreign Buying Takes the Place of Liquidation—Improvement in the Political and Financial Outlook.

MONDAY—A. M.

The stock market advanced steadily throughout the week, and closed within fractions of the best prices. London has not only ceased to be a seller of our stocks, but has been a liberal purchaser of investment as well as of several speculative issues. Everything points to the conclusion that English irritation over the Venezuelan matter has abated and that the British Government will do what it can to meet the American view. The success of the bond issue is assured, although the price to be realized on the bonds is still open to doubt.

The most important incident of the week was the agreement of the Presidents of the coal companies on percentages of production. It was followed by an increase in the price of coal, which means prosperity to the companies, and by a further agreement to restrict the production in February to 2,500,000 tons. The return of harmony in the trade means also the success of the Reading reorganization plan. The monetary outlook is less disturbing, and for the first time in several weeks commercial paper has been negotiable, although at high rates. Railway earnings continue encouraging.

The Granger stocks have shown gratifying strength, Rock Island leading the advance with 2⅞ points, and St. Paul being a good second with a gain of 1¾. Burlington and Northwestern each gained about a point. The coal stocks reflected the improved outlook by an advance in Jersey Central of 6, in Reading of 3, in Delaware and Hudson of 2¼, in Lackawanna of 2, and in Ontario and Western of 1½. The buying of the last named began with London, and was continued by local investors, who regard it as cheap at present prices. Northern Pacific preferred moved up 3¼ points on the disentangling of the legal complications by the United States Supreme Court Judges. Union Pacific gained 4 points on quiet buying by people concerned in the reorganization of the property. Manhattan and General Electric moved up on rumors that the elevated roads are to be equipped with electricity. Consolidated Gas on investment buying gained seven points, and Sugar, as the result of pool manipulation, closed 2¼ points higher than on the previous Saturday. The bond market was active and strong throughout the week.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Closing,	High-	Low-	Feb.
	est.	est. 2,		1895.
Alton & Terre Haute	59	57		36
American Cotton Oil	19	17½		20¼
*Amer. Sugar Ref.	108⅝	104		91¾
*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	99¾	98		91
American Tobacco pf.	102	101		107⅞
Ann Arbor	10	9½		..
Ann Arbor pf.	27½	25		..
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	15⅝	15		..
*At., T. & S. F. pf., w. is.	24½	23		..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝		..
Baltimore & Ohio	44	40½		63
Canada Southern	49⅞	48½		49¼
Canadian Pacific	56¾	56		52⅜
Central Pacific	15	15		14
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	15½		17¼
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66	63⅜		76¼
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	78½	76⅝		72⅝
Chicago & Northwest	100⅜	99¼		96¾
Chicago & Northwest. pf.	145½	145¼		143
C., M. & St. Paul	72⅝	70⅝		56¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127¼	126⅜		117½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	70¼	67½		63½
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36¾	35¼		38⅝
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	90	90		..
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	50	45½		..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	3⅝	3¼		..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28½	28		..
Col. & Hocking Coal	2¼	2⅛		2½
Col. H. V. & Toledo	18½	17¾		19⅝
Consolidated Gas Co.	157½	148		127¾
Delaware & Hudson	129½	126¾		112½
Del., Lack. & Western	164½	160¾		162½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45¾	45		35
Distil. & C. F., all in. pd.	16¾	16⅜		..
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	5⅞		3½
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	12⅝	11½		..
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	95	95		98
Erie Tel & Tel.	62½	62		..
Evansville & Terra Haute.	31½	30		..
Flint & Pere Marquette	14	14		..
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	40	40		..
General Electric	31	26⅞		30
Illinois Central	98	96¼		89
Illinois Steel Co.	65	63¼		..
Iowa Central	8⅞	8¼		6
Iowa Central pf.	33½	30½		21½
Laclede Gas	29½	29		25½
Laclede Gas pf.	79	78		84½
Lake Erie & Western	22	20⅝		16⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74	72½		70½
Lake Shore	146¼	143¼		138¾
*Long I. Trac., all in. pd.	21⅜	20⅝		..
Louisville & Nashville	47¼	45¼		52⅞
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅜	9¼		4½
Louis., N. O. & Chicago pf.	20⅞	19¾		22½
Manhattan Con.	107	102¼		108⅜
*Metropolitan Traction	105	104		97
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅞	1⅜		..
Michigan Central	96	95⅜		94¼
Minn. & St. Louis	20	19½		..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	77	73		..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	47	45		..
Minnesota Iron	67⅜	63¾		..
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12		13⅜
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	26⅞	25⅞		22⅝
Missouri Pacific	26	25¼		22
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	23		16
Morris & Essex	164	164		..
*National Lead Co.	27⅝	25⅛		32
*National Lead Co. pf.	87¾	86¼		82½
National Linseed Oil	18¼	18		18
New Central Coal Co.	2⅜	2⅜		..
New-England	51¼	51¼		..
New-Jersey Central	108½	100¾		88⅜
New-York Central	98	97¼		100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	79¾	75		..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29¼	28¾		26
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16½	15½		..
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	25	25		..
New-York, Sus. & West.	11⅞	10		14
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	31	27¼		40
Norfolk & Western	2½	2		4⅜
Norfolk & Western pf.	9	9		14
North American	5¾	5½		3¼
Northern Pacific	5	3½		3
Northern Pacific pf.	16½	12¾		16½
Ontario & Western	15⅞	14½		16⅝
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	3¼	3¼		..
Ore. Ry. & Nav.	16	16		..
Pacific Mail	29¾	28½		22¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	3½	3½		3¼
Philadelphia & Reading	8	7⅝		..
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	15⅝	11¼		..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	17½	16½		16¼
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56	55		43⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf.	20⅜	20⅜		29
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155¾	153		155
Rio Grande Western pf.	40	39		..
St. Louis S. W.	5⅜	5		4⅜
St. Louis S. W. pf.	11⅞	10⅜		8½
St. Paul & Omaha	37	35⅜		33¼
Southern Pacific	21¾	20¼		18
Southern Railway	10½	9⅛		10⅛
Southern Railway pf.	30½	27¾		32¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30⅜	28		15
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8		8⅞
Texas Pacific Land Trust	6	6		..
Tinplate	5	4½		..
Union Pacific, t. r.	8	5		10¼
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4⅜	3½		3⅜
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¾	5⅜		5⅞
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11	10½		9½
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22⅜	21⅛		18⅞
*U. S. Leather	10⅝	9¾		10
*U. S. Leather pf.	64⅞	62½		63¾
U. S. Rubber	28	26⅜		42¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	87	85⅛		93
Wabash	7⅜	6⅞		6⅝
Wabash pf.	17⅜	16⅜		13⅝
Western Union Tel.	84⅞	83½		88
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¼	11½		10½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	38	36		38⅝
Wisconsin Central	4	4		3

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steady. Call loans advanced to 6 per cent. on Friday, in connection with February payments, but the rate before that held between 3 and 4 per cent. Time money was in good demand, the rate being 5@6 per cent.

Commercial paper was in better inquiry. Rates were 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 6@7 per cent. for four to six months' prime, and 7@9 per cent. for good single names for the same period.

The Bank of England gained £617,898 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.52, became 53.15. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,275,000f in gold and gained 1,575,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak until Wednesday on limited demand and liberal offerings. In the latter part of the week the tone was firmer. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅛@95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par to 10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,090,298, and the imports for the same period $7,210,082. The net exports, therefore, have been $3,880,216. The net exports to date in 1895 were $25,889,109, in 1894 $1,055,476, and in 1893 $14,649,444.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,944,900. The banks now hold $39,623,400 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $717,200, an increase in specie of $685,000, an increase of legal tenders of $1,456,500, an increase in deposits of $706,400, and a decrease in circulation of $11,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Feb. 1, '96.	Jan. 25, '96.	Feb. 2, '95.
Loans	$447,142,700	$447,859,900	$490,345,400
Specie	76,845,900	76,160,900	81,555,500
Legal ten'rs	85,389,300	83,952,800	91,937,300
Net deposits	490,417,200	489,740,800	546,965,200
Circulation.	13,799,000	13,810,500	11,371,900

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Feb 1. '96.	Jan. 25, '96.	Feb. 2, '95.
Specie	$76,845,900	$76,160,900	$81,555,500
Legal ten'rs	85,389,300	83,952,800	91,937,300
Total reserve.	$162,235,200	$160,113,700	$173,492,800
Reserve required	122,611,800	122,453,200	136,741,300
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$39,623,400	$37,678,500	$36,751,500

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$39,623,400	1891	$20,242,675
1895	37,678,500	1890	9,858,900
1894	111,623,000	1889	18,893,175
1893	18,654,000	1888	22,594,775
1892	33,441,425	1887	20,471,750

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil.....1
American Sugar Ref.....2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf., w. t.....1½
Chicago & Northwestern.....1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.....1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.....1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....2⅞
Consolidated Gas.....7
Del., Hudson.....2¼
Del., Lack. & Western.....2
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.....2
General Electric.....3⅜
Illinois Central.....2¼
Illinois Steel.....2½
Iowa Central pf.....3¼
Lake Erie & Western.....1⅜
Louisville & Nashville.....1
Lake Erie & Western pf.....1½
L., N. A. & Chicago pf.....1⅛
Manhattan.....2¾
Metropolitan Traction.....1
Minn. & St. Louis.....1
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.....3
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.....3
Missouri Pacific pf.....1⅛
Mobile & Ohio.....1¼
National Lead.....1⅜
National Lead pf.....3¾
New-Jersey Central.....6
New-England.....5¼
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.....1
N. Y., Sus. & Western.....1⅞
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.....3½
Northern Pacific.....1½
Northern Pacific pf.....3½
Northern Pacific 2d c.....4
Northern Pacific 3d c.....1
Northern Pacific con.....4½
Northern Pacific con., t. r.....1¾
Nor. Pacific col. t. notes.....4
Ohio South. 1st.....2
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.....1½
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.....3½
Pittsburg & Western 1st.....2
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. m., 1st in. pd.....5½
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. m., 1st in. pd.....3½
Phil. & Rdg. 3d pf. m., 1st in. pd.....4½
Phil. & Rdg. def. inc.....1
Phil. & Rdg. gen., t. r.....1⅜
Phil. & Rdg. g. t. r., unstamped.....1⅜
St. Louis Southwestern 1st.....1¼
St. Louis Southwestern 2d.....1½
South Carolina & Georgia 1st.....1¼
Southern Railway 1st.....1½
Texas & New-Orleans con.....1¾
Texas Pacific 2d.....2
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st t. r.....2
Union Pacific ext. 5s.....1¼
Union Pacific 1st, 1898.....1
Union Pacific 1st, 1898.....1
Union Pacific, Denver & G. 1st.....1½
United States Cordage 1st t. r.....1
Wisconsin Central 1st t. r.....2⅛

DECLINED.

American Tobacco pf.....1½
Baltimore & Ohio.....2½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st.....1⅜
At., T. & S. F 4s, t. r.....2½
At., T. & S. F 4s, w. t.....2
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.....2
Bur., C. R. & N. con. 5s.....2
Central of N. J. general.....2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4s.....1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio con 5s.....2
Ch. & N. P. 1st, t. r.....3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, Neb.....1½
Ch., St. L. & Pitts. 1st.....2
Colorado Midland 6s, t. r.....2
Colorado Midland 4s, t. r.....1⅜
Denver & Rio Grande 4s.....1½
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s.....4
Det., M. & M., l. g.....1
Erie 1st con.....1¼
Erie 2d con. cfs.....1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.....2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.....1⅜
Iowa Central 1st.....1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.....2¾
Kan. C & Pac. 1st.....4½
Kan. Pacific 6s, 1895.....1¼
Kansas & Texas 1st.....1¼
Kansas & Texas of T. 5s.....3
Lake Shore 1st con., c.....1
Louis. & Nash. imp. 4s.....1⅜
L., Ev. & St. L. g. 5s.....1
L., N. A. & C. general.....1½
Mex. Int. 1st.....1
Minn. & St. L. 5s.....2
Mo., K. & E. 1st.....2
Nation Starch 1st.....3
N. Y. Conn. & W. ref. 4s.....1
Northern Pacific 1st c.....1¼
Northern Pacific 2d c.....4
Northern Pacific 3d c.....1
Northern Pacific con.....4½
Northern Pacific con., t. r.....1¾
Nor. Pacific col. t. notes.....4
Ohio South. 1st.....2
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.....1½
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.....3½
Pittsburg & Western 1st.....2
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. m., 1st in. pd.....5½
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. m., 1st in. pd.....3½
Phil. & Rdg. 3d pf. m., 1st in. pd.....4½
Phil. & Rdg. def. inc.....1
Phil. & Rdg. gen., t. r.....1⅜
Phil. & Rdg. g. t. r., unstamped.....1⅜
St. Louis Southwestern 1st.....1¼
St. Louis Southwestern 2d.....1½
South Carolina & Georgia 1st.....1¼
Southern Railway 1st.....1½
Texas & New-Orleans con.....1¾
Texas Pacific 2d.....2
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st t. r.....2
Union Pacific ext. 5s.....1¼
Union Pacific 1st, 1898.....1
Union Pacific 1st, 1898.....1
Union Pacific, Denver & G. 1st.....1½
United States Cordage 1st t. r.....1
Wisconsin Central 1st t. r.....2⅛

DECLINED.

Austin & N. W. 1st.....1
Baltimore Belt 1st.....1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.....1
Dul. & I. R. 1st.....1
G. H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st.....1
Northern Ohio 1st.....3
Union Elevated 1st.....1½

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Jan. 30,	1896	£48,314,279	.....
Jan. 31,	1895	35,946,720	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Jan. 30,	1896	77,376,800	£49,441,827
Jan. 31,	1895	84,824,340	49,382,132
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Jan. 30,	1896	32,574,150	13,960,350
Jan. 31,	1895	40,707,000	13,589,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Jan. 30,	1896	24,979,000	12,692,000
Jan. 31,	1895	15,517,000	13,706,000
SPAIN.			
Jan. 30,	1896	8,004,000	10,250,000
Jan. 31,	1895	8,004,000	11,440,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Jan. 30,	1896	3,126,000	6,860,000
Jan. 31,	1895	4,107,000	6,894,000
BELGIUM.			
Jan. 30,	1896	2,713,333	1,356,667
Jan. 31,	1895	3,514,667	1,757,333
Total last week.		£197,080,652	£94,560,844
Corresponding week in	1895	190,676,887	90,013,833
Week ending Jan. 23.		195,015,856	93,780,928
Corresponding week last year		189,384,340	98,991,667

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,845,125
Corresponding week 1895	9,020,821
Since Jan. 1, 1896	52,156,814
Corresponding period 1895	50,435,330

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,649,948
Corresponding week 1895	4,931,536
Since Jan. 1, 1896	32,492,485
Corresponding period 1895	29,683,303

Irrports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,984,882
Corresponding week 1895	221,851
Since Jan. 1, 1896	7,517,084
Corresponding period 1895	678,587

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,418,804
Corresponding week 1895	7,859,042
Since Jan. 1, 1896	15,908,188
Corresponding period 1895	29,401,820

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Feb. 1	$506,420,630
Balances for week ending Feb. 1	33,667,255
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 25	510,040,404
Balances for week ending Jan. 25	27,148,165
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 18	590,908,934
Balances for week ending Jan. 18	36,248,162
Exchanges for week ending Jan. 11	613,214,098
Balances for week ending Jan. 11	37,764,088
*Exchanges for week ending Jan. 4	645,072,280
*Balances for week ending Jan. 4	44,709,200

*Five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The market for local securities was fairly active during the week. Prices show advances, and at the close of the week there was still a good investment demand for all classes of local securities. The news was all of a favorable character. A block of Car Heating stock which was offered at 37 has been withdrawn. This company has been very fortunate in all suits brought for infringements of patents. The Martin case, involving an infringement of the Sewar coupler, owned by the Consolidated Car Heating Company, has been decided by Judge Coxe of the United States Circuit Court at Utica in favor of the company. The Walter A. Wood Company yesterday selected nine Trustees who will manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year. Bank stocks were favorably affected by the announcement that the National Commercial Bank had increased its quarterly dividends from 3 to 4 per cent. The Park Bank today paid its regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. The bank also paid 2 per cent. additional to reimburse shareholders for taxes. The local banks of this city announce that they will subscribe for the new Government loan for any one who wishes them to act for them, without charge.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & So., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	66
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	43	46
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	35	41
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	107
National Exchange Bank	..	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	..	5
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. & E. Greenbush H. R. gtd. 5s	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid R. R.	..	60
South End Bank	..	59
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	98	104
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	103	104
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	135	138
National State Bank	190	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	103½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	125	127
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89½	90½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 1.—Local stocks have been in fairly good demand during the week and prices as a rule have shown an advance. The bank stocks continue in favor with advancing bids and light offerings. American National sold at 45 and 46, Blackstone Canal National at 25½, National Bank of North America at 44¾, and National Bank of Commerce at 44½. Industrial Trust Company stock has sold at 100 ex dividend, and that figure is now bid, with no stock offered. American Screw stock is offered at 200, with no bids. There is some inquiry for the preferred stock of the National and Providence Worsted Mills, and sales have taken place at 102½. Rhode Island Perkins Horse-Shoe preferred has been sought after and the bid price has advanced from 93 to 96. Insurance stocks continue firm, with bid prices advancing and no sales. Equitable is offered at 50¾, and a small lot of Providence Washington is in the market at 55. The illuminating stocks continue quiet. Narragansett Electric Light has changed hands at 82, and for Providence Gas 84 is bid, with none offered.

The local money market continues firm. Rates for commercial paper are 6 to 8 per cent, call loans between banks 4 per cent., and cotton loans 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	46
Atlantic	31¾	36
Blackstone Canal	25	..
City	58½	..
Commercial	46	..
Eagle	54	..
Fifth	44	46¼
First	112	..
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	54	..
High Street	61	..
Lime Rock	7¼	..
Manufacturers'	140	..
Merchants'	63	64½
Mechanics'	51½	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44¾	..
National of Commerce	44¼	45
Old	113	..
Providence	755	..
Phenix	70½	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	125	128
Third	80	85
Traders	40	..
Westminster	55½	..
Wm. Bosset	43¾	45

PAWTUCKET.

	Bid.	Asked.
First	156	..
Pacific	70	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	*100	..
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Co.	50	..
RAILROADS.		
N. Y., N. H. & H.	183	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	136	138
Providence & Springfield	97	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	252½	..
Providence, Warren & B.	122½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	..	200
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	90	110
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	115	118
Nicholson File	57	..
National & Prov. Wors.	99	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	101½	..
National & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	..	42
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	70	80
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	96	98
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	49	50¾
Merchants	50	..
Providence Washington	50	55
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	81½	82½
Providence Gas	84	..
Pawtucket Gas	85¼	88
Providence Telephone	92	96
R. I. Elect. Protect.	118	124
Woonsocket Electric	105	112½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
R. I. Safe Deposit	64½	..

*Ex dividend.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—There was no increase in the volume of trading during the past week. The market may be quoted extremely dull, but steady to firm. Sales of Westinghouse Air Brake have occurred at 164, which brings the price up to the point touched just before the payment of the five-dollar dividend. The traction stocks are dull and irregular. The annual meeting of the Pittsburg Traction was held this week, at which Messrs. Widener and Elkins of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Magee and Flinn of Pittsburg, retired from the Board of Directors, but chose their own successors. The company deferred the payment of the January dividend, but as a distribution of profits is expected before the company passes into the control of the Consolidated Traction next April, there was no decline in the stock. Duquesne Traction also deferred its dividend, but the stock advanced for the same reason that Pittsburg Traction held steady. Central Traction, which also passes to the control of the combination in April, yesterday declared a cash dividend of $1 per share, the first cash dividend declared by the company since it began operations in 1890. The Natural Gas shares have been very dull. The annual report of the Chartiers Valley Gas Company, which is leased by the Philadelphia Gas Company, showing a net deficit of $156,004 for the year, against net profits of $46,000 for the preceding year, was construed as unfavorable to Philadelphia Gas, and the trading in the latter declined to a minimum. The Standard Underground Cable Company, a Westinghouse concern, made an excellent report for the past year, showing 12¼ per cent. earned for the stock, which is selling at 104. Monongahela Water, the corporation which supplies South Pittsburg, declined 8 per cent. for the week, on the agitation for cheaper water rates, and the company has offered to sell its plant to the city.

Money is very firm at 6 per cent. on call and time loans. Bank exchanges for January increased $10,000,000 over the corresponding month last year.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas		6
Central Traction	*24½	28
Pleasant Valley	18¾	19
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15¾	16
Duquesne Traction	33½	34½
Pitts., Alle. & Manchester	..	39
U. S. & Signal	15	15½
West. Air Brake Co.	†164	..

*Ex dividend. †Sales.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The rate of discount during the week for three months' bills was 1 per cent., and for 30-day bills ½ per cent. Gold to the value of £1,000,000 was exported during the week to New-York in connection with the new loan, and more will follow. Otherwise, the ease in the money market continued. Silver was firmer. There was some demand from the East. The settlement at the Stock Exchange showed small floating of stocks. Gilt-edged securities were in demand. The dealings broadened daily. Consols rose ¼. American railroad securities recovered on the agreement of the coalers and the loan seeming to be assured, and also on the Venezuelan question remaining in the background. These advances were made: Northern Pacific, 4; Union Pacific, 2⅜; Illinois Central, 2½; Norfolk and Western, 2; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 1⅜; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville and Nashville, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each 1¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, each 1, and Central Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande, each ¾.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, published to-day, reports a surplus over all liabilities of over $40,000,000. It is perhaps not generally known that in old line insurance companies all policy holders are fully protected by what is called "the reserve." This protection has in the past been based on the hypothesis that the companies earned 4 per cent. interest on all their assets. Financial men generally, however, now agree that the time is not far distant when this "reserve" will need to be based on the companies earning not more than 3½ per cent., or even 3 per cent. on their investments. The Equitable has evidently thought this way, and acted on its belief, as even on the high standard of a 3 per cent. basis this society would still have a surplus of many millions of dollars.

—The committee of the bondholders of the Omaha Water Works, Ernst Thalmann, Chairman, gives notice to the holders of the fifty American Water Works Company bonds, not deposited with the company, that the property is to be sold on Feb. 19, and that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will receive deposits of such bonds until Feb. 10,

SALE OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sale of real estate at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Fletcher Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, 101 by 152 by 129.6 by 148. Due on judgment, $6,455.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. John Reis & Co. have sold for the John Lefferts estate to J. F. Ackerman, at $16,000, the plot 100 by 100, with frame dwelling, on the south side of Lincoln Road, about 400 feet east of Washington Avenue; and, for Laura M. Davis to Philip Rogers, at $5,850, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 726 Carroll Street, 17.5 by 40 by 124.

Messrs. J. D. H. Bergen & Son have sold for T. Pearson to the J. H. Lohman estate, at $46,000, the three four-story flats, 61 to 65 Third Place, each 27 by 65 by 133; for the same estate, to F. Egan, at $6,350, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 267 Sackett Street, 21 by 45 by 100; for Mrs. E. A. Hullett, to John Weldon, at $4,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 130 Carroll Street, 18 by 100; and, for I. E. Bergen, to Michael Gill, at $5,500, the similar dwelling, 387 Sackett Street, 20 by 40 by 100.

The William P. Rae Company has sold for Ada M. Chapman, at $6,750, a two-story frame dwelling, on Quincy Street, near Throop Avenue, the lot extending through to Lexington Avenue; and, for Mrs. Janett, at $6,000, the two-story brownstone dwelling, 442 Quincy Street.

The sales of real estate at auction in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $101,075. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $74,615.

There were recorded in Brooklyn last week 238 mortgages, for $1,864,443, of which 143, for $1,540,550, were at more than 5 per cent., and 95, for $323,893, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 197 mortgages, for $716,453, of which 98, for $461,990, were at more than 5 per cent., and 99, for $354,463, were at 5 per cent. or less.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Arthur R. Parsons,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

177-179 Broadway.

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.

LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896,

at 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE

of the

3 four-story brick buildings, with lot

NOS. 219 10TH AVENUE, 504, 506, AND 508 WEST 23D STREET, SOUTHWEST CORNER.

Maps, &c., at the office of Bowers & Sands, Esqs., attorneys for executors and trustees, 52 William St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

ENTIRE 5-STORY BUILDING, S. E. CORNER Liberty and Church Sts., size 25x54, to lease for a term of years, or will erect an 8 or 10 story building to suit tenant.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for one year times that amount of practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be interested in? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without one.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

1. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., in Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

°HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

°Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Kais'r W.II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
°Normania, Feb. 19, 11 AM | °Fulda, Mch. 14, 11 AM
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Southampton, London, and Havre.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Feb. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....Feb. 5 | PARIS.....Feb. 26
NEW-YORK....Feb. 12 | NEW-YORK...March 4
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 19 | ST. PAUL....March 11

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday.

Friesland, Feb. 5, noon | So'th'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM
Westernl'd, Feb. 19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO

BERMUDA,

18 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO

WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. For further particulars apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or to

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

NETHERLANDS LINE.

S. S. SPAARNDAM.....Sat., Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Sat., Feb. 8, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agentcy, 39 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.), 3 P. M.

CHEROKEE.....Monday, Feb. 3
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Feb. 5
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Feb. 7

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE

In Albany, N. Y.

The property formerly occupied by the

DELAVAN HOUSE.

Consisting of upwards of 20,000 sq. ft. of land and fronting on Broadway, Steuben, and Montgomery Streets. This property is known throughout the United States, and is well adapted for the erection of a first-class hotel—for which an excellent tenant is available. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For full particulars

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

9 Pine St., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Dulwich, (letters must be directed "per Dulwich";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Santa Marta, per steamship Yumuri; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Muriel; at 12 M for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Silvia";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Roman Prince; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos.

FRIDAY.—at 2 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Progreso, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamers from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

A Special Party will leave **San Francisco** Feb. 25 for a delightful round of pleasure travel in

Japan and China.

Incidental visits will be made to all the interesting places en route. **Duration of tour four months.**

West India Cruises.

S. S. Caribbee, Feb. 15, and **S. S. Madiana,** Feb. 26. Independent tickets to **Bermuda** and all **West Indian Ports** by all lines. Tours to

Florida

by **Clyde Line** on Feb. 5, 19, and Mar. 4. **All rail,** Feb. 4, 18, and Mar. 3.

For full particulars see descriptive pamphlets.

Programme of tours to **Europe, season 1896,** now ready.

Independent railroad and steamer tickets everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 Broadway, cor. Warren St., New-York.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th St., New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Feb. 8, noon. | Etruria, Feb. 22, 11 A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A.M. | Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM | Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM | Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM | Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM | Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., Feb. 15, M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY

MOHAWK.....Feb. 8, 1896

For freight and passage apply to

NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,

General Agents.

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York. Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC.....Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.

FINANCE, Feb. 10. | ALLIANCA, Feb. 20.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hasbagen, B. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. F. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. | F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. | Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.

ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.

Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Station in New-York Foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train, for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 83 West 125th St., 232 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 1,042 Broadway, and 108 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.

From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	8:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
11:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. H. R. R.	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Cen'l Pass. Agent.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, January 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard," to be opened February 11, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon February 11, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for furnishing at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of paints, graphite, concentrated lye, white lead, zinc, lubricating oil, linseed oil, turpentine, varnishes, canvas, twine, beeswax, copper kettles, and ranges. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:30 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, 3:20, ("Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa. 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs: 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 9 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Time Table in effect Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, (Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Manchester, Cassville, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

FOR EAST LONG BRANCH.

(Station nearest Str. St. Paul,) at 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.